MAGAZINE SECTION
THE WASHINGTON PRESS

NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914

THE MONEY ALAMEDA COUNTY PEOPLE SAVE EVERY YEAR

BY THE REDUCTIONS OF FREIGHT, TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS RATES UNDER THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION

HERE are some important facts that every business man, farmer and shipper in this county should know. Here is shown what has been done in part for this community, in the terms of dollars and cents, during Governor Johnson's administration.

LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES AIDED.

That legitimate enterprise has in no way been hampered, and that only such investments have been prevented which, for the good of the State and for the good of legitimate business should be, is clearly shown by the records of the State Railroad Commission.

Investment has been encouraged and greater confidence has been inspired in securities in California than ever before.

During the period from March 23, 1912, to January 1, 1914, applications were made to the State Railroad Commission for stocks and bonds authorizations to the astounding amount of $262,000,000.

Of these applications the Commission passed favorably and approved $177,000,000 and denied $18,000,000. The balance is pending.

Thus the Railroad Commission has prevented monthly the sale to the public of nearly $1,000,000 worth of questionable securities.

The Railroad Commission, by reducing telephone, gas, electric, express, freight and other rates has established an annual saving of $6,000,000. Public utility corporations no longer pay swollen dividends. The people no longer pay unjust and excessive rates.

By conducting the business affairs of the State upon a sound, efficient and honest basis the State Board of Control has established an annual saving of $1,500,000 for the people.

Alameda County has shared in these benefits. This article shows how.

OAKLAND TELEPHONE TOLLS REDUCED.

After Governor Johnson had insisted that the State should regulate all public utilities as well as the railroads the Railroad Commission tackled the long distance telephone rates. It reduced those rates $526,000 a year.

Rates in every city and county of Alameda County were lowered. The reduced transbay rate which became effective September 1st, 1912, by an order of the Commission between San Francisco and Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda resulted in a saving of approximately $150,000 a year to telephone users. A few of the Oakland reductions are:

Between OAKLAND and	Two Minutes. Old Rate.	New Rate.
Los Angeles	2.50	1.80
Vallejo	.50	.15
Bakersfield	1.90	1.25

The San Francisco two-number rate was reduced from 15 cents for three minutes to 10 cents for two, the same between Oakland and San Jose from 25 to 20 cents, and Stockton 30 to 25 cents.

The reductions in Berkeley and Alameda were the same as for Oakland. At Hayward some of the telephone cuts are:

Between HAYWARD and	Three Minutes. Old Rate.	New Rate.
Oakland	.15	.10
San Francisco	.25	.10
Between HAYWARD	**Two Minutes.**	
Sacramento	.55	.40
Stockton	.40	.20

Telephone reductions in like proportion were made at Livermore, Niles, Pleasanton, San Leandro, Centerville, Newark and all other Alameda County towns.

LOCAL EXPRESS RATES COME DOWN.

No one ever heard of the express monopoly being regulated prior to 1911. One of these companies, Wells, Fargo Co., paid huge dividends, principally on watered stock—one dividend being at the rate of 300 per cent a year.

These enormous profits came out of the rates, and the people of Alameda county paid their share.

Here are a few samples of what happened to express rates when the Commission completed its order for reductions:

Between OAKLAND and	Merchandise, 10 lbs.. Old Rate.	New Rate.
Sacramento	.35	.27
Fresno	.55	.34
Colfax	.55	.34

"I WILL KEEP THE FAITH, MY FRIENDS—I WILL KEEP THE FAITH!"
—Hiram Johnson's campaign pledge of 1910.

Between OAKLAND and	Merchandise 25 lbs. Old Rate.	New Rate.
Sacramento	.40	.37
Fresno	.75	.55
Colfax	.75	.55
Between OAKLAND	**Merchandise 100 lbs.**	
Los Angeles	3.00	2.60

Berkeley and Alameda's express rate reductions were approximately the same as in Oakland. The reductions at Hayward furnish an example of what was done for the smaller cities and towns of Alameda county. A few Hayward reductions are:

Between HAYWARD and	Merchandise 10 lbs. Old Rate.	New Rate.
San Jose	.30	.24
Sacramento	.35	.27
Los Angeles	.80	.44
Between HAYWARD	**Merchandise 25 lbs.**	
San Jose	.35	.31
Sacramento	.40	.37
Los Angeles	1.20	.80

Milk and Cream express rates were reduced at every point in the county. A few at Livermore serve to illustrate the savings. They are:

Between LIVERMORE and	Milk and Cream, 100 lbs. or 10 gallon cans. Old Rate.	New Rate.
Pleasanton	.15	.12
Sacramento	.30	.27
Benicia	.30	.21

LOCAL ELECTRIC RATE REDUCED.

All consumers of electric light and power in a large number of Alameda County communities have been saved great sums of money by the rate reductions of the Commission.

At Hayward, Niles, and San Leandro the residential and commercial lighting rates were lowered from 10 to 7, and the industrial power rates from 5 to 4.

At Livermore and Pleasanton the residential and commercial lighting rate was reduced from 10 to 8, and the industrial power from 5 to 4.

FREIGHT RATE REDUCTIONS.

Tremendous savings have been made to those who receive goods on the railroads and those who ship by the Commission's reductions of freight rates. It would require volumes to recite the full list of the freight rate reductions for all Alameda county points.

It used to cost $8.40 to ship a ton of sugar from Oakland or Alameda to Bakersfield. It now costs only $7.20. It formerly cost 68 cents a hundred to ship agricultural implements to Redding. It now costs 56 cents. Groceries to Bakersfield that used to cost 68 cents a hundred now go for 46 cents.

The rate per ton on fresh fruits and vegetables between Oakland and Fresno was reduced from $4.05 to $3.60; between Oakland and Bakersfield from $5 to $4.60.

These reductions are a handful of scattered fragments in a list of reductions that fills scores of pages.

It would require fifty times the space to recite a full list of all the reductions which the Commission under Governor Johnson has put into force in Alameda county and to tell how the grip of monopoly control has been broken. What has been quoted is only enough to indicate what has been done.

After this year the members of the Railroad Commission will be appointed by the Governor.

If the Southern Pacific were still in control of the State the old rates and the old obstacles to business expansion would still exist.

If the Southern Pacific were to sneak back into power, the old conditions and the old abuses would be restored.

A vote for Johnson and Eshleman is a vote of approval for what has been done for the merchants, farmers, shippers and all the people of this country.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MAGAZINE

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THIS COUNTY:

This publication, as you will observe, consists mainly of signed articles from eminent public State officers.

These men are in positions of great trust and responsibility in your State Government. They are administering the people's business—your business. In this capacity, they are your representatives—they are literally your hired-men.

Twenty-five hundred years ago old Socrates talked to the young men on the street corners of Athens of the "Sanctity of the Law," and of the respect that every citizen of the Republic was in duty bound to accord to every officer of the law.

When a man like Governor Johnson or John M. Eshleman or Harris Weinstock or Charles Wesley Reed or Col. H. D. Loveland, makes a report to you about the conduct of public affairs, it is your business he is talking about, and it is presumptively in your interest that he is speaking.

When such unimpeachable citizens in private life as Rudolph Spreckels, Franklin Hichborn and ex-Mayor Robeson Taylor earnestly express their views on public matters as they do in these pages, patriotism, not "partisanism," actuates them.

Should you for partisan or other motives nurse an unfriendly mental attitude toward any one of them, you, nevertheless, owe him an honest hearing.

When a public officer speaks to you from the record, he is hedged about by the dignity and responsibility of his position which forbids his misstating facts or inventing falsehoods.

It is the "Statesman out of a job" who has no records to speak from, and usually no record to speak of, who enjoys a certain license to recklessly propogate the agile campaign lie.

If you have doubts on any public question and make a fair and candid inquiry, you will certainly soon arrive at right conclusions.

This Magazine is in your hands to HELP YOU

GET AT THE ROCK BOTTOM FACTS.

And particularly you women who vote, as well as you women who don't vote, but ought to.

Politics, as the brilliant Bessie Beatty calls it, is the art of clean and economical housekeeping in public affairs.

Every woman in the State should read Bessie Beatty's article in these columns, and, for that matter, all the other able articles, which deal with the business of governmental housekeeping.

Good citizenship is spreading in California, and it is the purpose of this Magazine to spread it.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA

HIS MAN TO MAN STATEMENT OF THE GREAT ISSUES INVOLVED IN THIS CAMPAIGN

By GOVERNOR HIRAM W. JOHNSON

THE first duty of Government is to its men and women and its children, and its first concern and its primal purpose should be the health and welfare and happiness of its humanity. When this lesson is understood, Government by tradition is past.

We found a State forgetful of its duty its citizens and cringing toward a political master. Today there is no political master, and the first concern of the State is the happiness and welfare of its people.

The decisions of the Railroad Commission have saved to the people of California many millions of dollars and Progressivism could rest upon its accomplishments alone in presenting the record to the people of the State.

The saving that has been made by the Board of Control totals millions, but beyond that saving every man today is free to do business with the State of California, to present his claims, and his bids, and to have them fairly and justly considered.

No employe of the State in the future need worry concerning his position because of politics. He is now judged by merit, and the Civil Service Commission, as at present constituted, will insist upon merit and effciency as the sole tests.

The Government of the State of California now insists that there shall be computed in the cost of business the human deterioration and breakage, and that the maimed body of the worker shall receive the same attention and the same care that the maimed machinery receives.

The health of women who are compelled to toil, the future citizenship of the State, demanded that the hours of labor of women should be limited and Progressives have limited those hours to eight and have enforced the administration of the law thus limiting.

More in two sessions of the Legislature has been done for humanity in this State than in all other preceding sessions of the Legislature taken together.

Progressivism gave to California the Initiative, the Referendum, the Recall.

Progressivism recognized the right of suffrage in women and gave it to the women of the State.

Progressivism, by amendment of the Constitution, put into the hands of The People the power of preserving their liberties, the power of writing their own laws, the power of repealing laws that might be inimical to their interests.

The Progressives of California—mindful of the dignity of California; firm in the right of the State to legislate within its jurisdiction as it desired; understanding the tremendous problem presented—had the courage to act in the face of tremendous opposition nationally; gave to the State the Anti-Alien Land Bill and passed it; and with that bill laid for all time t he ghost that had frighened so many in the past.

Campaign Buttons, The Chronicle's Fit And This Magazine

Because Governor Johnson and John M. Eshleman are making this campaign in the teeth of a desperate opposition from the syndicated "interests" whose "toes have been trod on" by the administration, no campaign slush funds are coming their way.

Mr. Charles Wesley Reed, president of the Civil Service Commission, on the opposite page, shows how Governor Johnson voluntarily put away from himself and all future Governors the opportunity of raising campaign funds by the old-time system of assessing State employes.

Under these circumstances the Progressive Campaign Committee has only the one source for funds —the great body of the people who believe in Governor Johnson and the things he is fighting for, and who have always hretofore supplied "the sinews of war" for his campaigns.

For the foregoing reasons the scheme of soliciting contributions of one dollar, to be acknowledged by a receipt in the form of a handsome Johnson campaign button, was resorted to by the State Committee, and has been spontaneously and generously responded to by militant progressives of evry political affiliation from all over the State.

The funds so raised are for the special purpose of printing and distributing a million copies of this Magazine throughout all the counties.

The Chronicle, of Saturday, October 10, makes a big front page sensation out of this button fund business, and alleges that some Notary Publics have been "held up" thuswise for campaign contributions to the Johnson cause.

Monday, October 12, the DeYoung organ reiterates this charge, recklessly asserting that "every Notary Public in the State" has been solicited to buy campaign buttons at the peril of losing their commisions.

The Chronicle lies like a Mexican horse-thief.

We defy the Chronicle or any one else to find and name even a half dozen commissioned notaries in this State who have received any invitation to contribute to the Johnson campaign.

The Chronicle unwittingly vindicates the Progressive Committee of any violation of the Civil Service law. The Chronicle can not and dare not charge that any State employes have been importuned to contribute even to the extent of one dollar for campaign purposes.

Our friends and the honest public everywhere are assured that the Civil Service law has been and will be strictly upheld in spirit and in fact by the Johnson-Eshleman campaign managers, which fact should cause all loyal friends to sustain the Governor in his fight for the principles at stake, by sending in their popular one-dollar contributions, and by enrolling their names on the mailing list of those who are organizing to help us distribute this Magazine to the voters of California.

The Chronicle has overreached itself. Without desiring to do so, it has gratuitously published the fact that the Progressives are in "straits for funds."

Our friends have accordingly taken notice. A boom in the demand for buttons is on as a result of the Chronicle's "big scream."

COMPROMISE---WHY?

From Governor Johnson's Palace Hotel Speech, December 6, 1913.

"We are to reorganize, consolidate, or amalgamate—for what? The only answer is, 'To win'; and we would rather go down to defeat with our principles than win without them. With those principles we cannot afford nationally to submit to the leadership of Mr. Barnes of New York, or Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania.

"With these principles, we cannot afford to submit to the leadership of those who actually lead the Republican party in the State of California. It is as incongruous for us to follow the black banner of De Young and Otis, the San Francisco Chronicle and the Los Angeles Times, in this State, as it is for us under the same club of privilege to be bartered into line nationally by Mr. Barnes of New York and Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania."

ABOUT "FADS AND FANCIES"

Governor Johnson's Unaccepted Challenge:

"Since December last I have challenged every opponent to point to a single Progressive measure that has become the law of this land that he will tell the people of California he will repeal.

"At the opening of this campaign we ask of Mr. Fredericks, what are the 'fads and fancies' to which you allude? Stand up, sir, and point out the legislation you describe as freakish.

"If the remnant of the old machine dare not put its finger on a single law that it would repeal, then we may take it either that our actions have the entire approval of the people, or that, with ulterior motives, our opponents are seeking by hypocrisy or chicanery to obtain power to do that which they dare not tell the people they intend to do."

HE DID IT

(New York Harper's Weekly.)

"Hiram Johnson went into the Governor's chair on the flat and single promise that he would 'kick the Southern Pacific Railroad out of California politics.' He did not stipulate how he was going to do it or what instruments he would select for the doing of it. In less than three months after he took office, he had not only kicked the Southern Pacific out of California politics, but he had replaced a wasteful and corrupt system of government with one that has proven itself to be thoroughly efficient, economical and absolutely honest.

"California folks, like folks most everywhere else, admire a fighting man, especially a fighter who wins. Whatever else he is, Johnson is that."

IT IS TO LAUGH!

(By EUSTACE CULLINAN.)

"It is curious that the Republican party neglected its opportunities so flagrantly until the direct primary enabled Hiram W. Johnson to come into power in defiance of the bosses.

"What would the Republican party have accomplished at Sacramento if Governor Johnson and his big stick had not been put on the job?

"And what would the Republican party do at Sacramento in the next four years with Fredericks, De Young and Otis directing operations?

"Does anyone believe the patter of Fredericks and the Republican platform, that amusing piece of buncombe? Wouldn't any patent-medicine orator on the street corner be ashamed to utter such claptrap?

"The Republicans of California are not so easily deluded as they used to be. They know what their party was under the old bosses. They know that a party, for effective purposes in the administration of government, is nothing but a group of individuals in power.

"When Fredericks, Otis and De Young were declaiming against 'freak' legislation they were, indeed, silly, but they were at least sincere.

"On their platform of buncombe they are both silly and insincere, and every man in the street is laughing in their faces."

CAMPAIGN LIES ABOUT "JOHNSON'S MACHINE" NAILED

HOW THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION HAS ESTABLISHED PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT UPON A BASIS OF MERIT AND EFFICIENCY

THE enemies of Governor Johnson are trying to defeat him by ringing the changes on the assertion that "The Governor has built up a great political machine." They hope to persuade wavering voters by insistent repetition, and thus secure their ballots for Fredericks.

The plain story of the work of the Civil Service Commission will convince anyone open to conviction that Hiram Johnson has not built up a political machine, but rather has destroyed corrupt politics for all time, unless Fredericks or Curtin is able to repeal the civil service law.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* Governor Johnson replied: "I firmly believe *
* that administrative commissioners should be re- *
* movable by the Governor, to whom they are re- *
* sponsible. The Civil Service Commission is the *
* one exception. If it is to be of any value the *
* commissioners must be independent of the Gov- *
* ernor." *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

WHAT IS A POLITICAL MACHINE?

A "political machine" usually has a bad meaning. That is the sense in which it is used by Captain Fredericks. But a political machine has a good meaning also. It means the leaders of a body of men and women united to realize a governmental policy. In this sense there is a Johnson machine. It is composed of tens of thousands of earnest and loyal men and women, in private as well as public life, throughout California, and last but not least, Hiram W. Johnson himself.

SELF-ANSWERED QUESTIONS.

Does anyone claim that the Governor's administration favors the public utility corporations? The work of the Railroad Commission disproves it.

Does anyone charge that the Governor's administration favors crooked contractors? The work of the Board of Control disproves it.

Does any man charge that the Governor's administration is in league with vice? No reactionary has been found so mean as to say so.

Do men say that the Governor has bid for the support of the politician by the promise of political office? They do. The political heavens are deafened with their clamor. Yet the charge is false.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* "In times gone by the employes on the har- *
* bor fronts have always been assessed one to *
* two months' salary at each election. The Civil *
* Service law makes that a crime." *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Republican platforms of 1910 and 1912 pledged the party to inaugurate the merit system. The promise was kept. A committee of civil service men from Los Angeles and San Francisco presented a bill designed to be the most drastic in the United States to a committee of Senators and Assemblymen meeting in the Governor's office. I well remember a Senator who objected that the bill provided that the civil service commissioners should only be removed upon a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature. Governor Johnson replied:

THE GOVERNOR'S SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

"I firmly believe that administrative commissions should be removable by the Governor to whom they are responsible. The Civil Service Commission is the one exception. If it is to be of any value the commissioners must be independent of the Governor."

By CHARLES WESLEY REED,
President of the State Civil Service Commission.

The bill was left as it was drafted. Does that look like building up a political machine?

The law provides that vacancies in every one of over five thousand offices in the State shall be filled by open competitive examinations. The men and women of California may compete for these positions without regard to political affiliations. No salary warrant of any of these five thousand places can be paid unless it bears the written certificate of the Civil Service Commission that the owner of the warrant is holding his position under the civil service law. This makes the Commission a real power. Is that building up a political machine?

CHARLES WESLEY REED

The Civil Service Commission has divided the State service into 188 classes; has held 77 examinations to date (Sept. 28) to provide eligibles for the classes that have the most vacancies; has examined 4247 applicants since December, 1913, and 477 men and women of California have been appointed from our eligible lists to permanent positions.. They come from every walk of life and from every political party. The papers are given a number and are marked by the examiners without the name of the applicant being disclosed. Is that building up a political machine?

THE LAW NOT RETROACTIONARY.

It is true that all in the State service at the time the law took effect were blanketed in. That has been the Federal practice. It has been the practice in San Francisco, as decided by referendum vote. Any other practice would have thrown 5000 men and women out of office. It would have taken years of arduous labor to provide an eligible list for all vacancies, and the State service would have been in a turmoil of inefficiency until that was done.

The Republican platform recites, in reference to the San Francisco Harbor Commission, that, "instead of constructing docks and wharves there has been built up a great political machine." The capacity of the docks and wharves of San Francisco has been exactly doubled during the present administration, by new construction under the $9,000,000 bond issue. The Harbor Commission cannot appoint an engineer, a deckhand, a janitor, a clerk, a stenographer, or even a common laborer, except from the civil service lists. Only last week the Civil Service Commission certified the engineers and firemen for three new locomotive crews, put on because of the rush of fruit to the canneries.

SIMPLY A CAMPAIGN LIE.

The San Diego Tribune said editorially recently that the Harbor Board had put on 300 men to aid Tom Finn in the primaries. Not one man was put on for Tom Finn, or anyone else.

In times gone by, the employes on the harbor front have always been assessed one to two months' salary at each election. The civil service law makes that a crime.

There is no man so hardy as to take a subscription list to any State employe. That graft has been closed forever in California, by the civil service law. The Governor heartily supports this feature of the law. He said, "I want the employes of the State to keep the money they have earned. They must not be subject to forced contributions." Is that building up a political machine?

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* The San Diego Union said in an editorial re- *
* cently "that the San Francisco Harbor Board *
* had put on three hundred men to aid Tom Finn *
* in the primaries." Not one man was put on for *
* Tom Finn or any one else. *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Republican platform says, "The State Highway Commission should be taken out of politics." That commission has let contracts for over $8,000,000 of work for the coming year, on over 100 sections of highway, averaging eight miles each. The number of men employed averages 100 to a section. If this administration was building up a political machine, it now could have an army of over ten thousand political supporters employed by day's labor on the State Highway, and every advocate of good roads in California would justify their employment. Instead of making political appointments, the Highway Commission has let the work by contract, except a very few sections where the work is difficult to let or the contractors have become insolvent. Is that building up a political machine?

HIGHWAY COMMISSION SLANDERED.

The Highway Commission is strictly on a civil service basis. It has scrupulously regarded every rule and regulation of the Civil Service Commission. The counties of California have taken up $6,000,000 of Highway bonds, when their low rate of interest (4%) has rendered them unsalable in the bond markets of the world—convincing proof of the estimation in which the work of the Highway Commission is held by the people who know, namely, the dwellers in the counties where the State Highway is building.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS A CRIME.

Governor Johnson has never, directly or indirectly, sought to influence the action of the Civil Service Commission in respect to any appointment. We have at all times felt his powerful support. Instead of creating a political machine, he has destroyed all power to build up one as long as the civil service law stands.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* "We have at all times felt his (Governor *
* Johnson's) powerful support. Instead of creat- *
* ing a political machine, he has destroyed all *
* power to build up one as long as the Civil Serv- *
* ice law stands." *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

When he took office in January, 1911, by all the rules of the political game he had the right to fill every one of the five thousand appointments in the State service. He has stripped himself and every other officer in the State of the power to make a single one of these five thousand appointments.

He has deprived his party of the sinews of war which the old Republican machine provided itself with, by making the levying of political assessments a crime.

Like every other Commission associated with Hiram Johnson, we feel that we are partners in a great enterprise for the service of humanity. We are attached to him by the absolute knowledge of his sincerity. These charges of building up a political machine are not true. The only political machine that Johnson has built up is that splendid body of Californians which follow him with confidence and affection because they admire his courage, believe in his principles, and trust in his judgment.

A FEW SIMPLE QUESTIONS SIMPLY ANSWERED

Q. Why did Governor Johnson sign the law which fixes an eight-hour day for everybody, including farm laborers? A FARMER.

A. Governor Johnson did not sign such a law. The universal eight-hour law to which you refer was defeated in the Legislature. It was then placed on the ballot through an initiative petition by the Socialists. The Progressive platform has not declared in favor of such a law. You are confusing the universal eight-hour law, which is proposed by the Socialists, with the eight-hour law for women, a great and useful humanitarian measure, which was advocated and signed by Governor Johnson. There was much opposition to the eight-hour law for women at the start, from persons who misunderstood it, and thought it would hurt business, but the opposition has practically died out. The law has proved so practical and beneficial to employers as well as to women employes that the reactionary Republicans who used to denounce it as freak legislation now claim the credit for it.

Q. Is it true that Governor Johnson was opposed to women's suffrage? MRS. K. F. L.

A. No. That is only another of the numerous falsehoods circulated in this campaign. The platform on which Governor Johnson was elected declared explicitly for woman's suffrage. When the suffrage amendment was threatened with defeat in the Legislature, Governor Johnson sent for a number of leading members and told them that the suffrage amendment must be passed and the platform pledge kept. If it had not been for Governor Johnson the suffrage amendment would not have been submitted to the people.

Q. Was Senator Boynton the author of the Workmen's Compensation Law? INQUIRER.

A. No, he was not. The Workmen's Compensation Law was prepared by the men who now compose the Industrial Accident Board and was handed to Senator Boynton in the customary way to be introduced in the Legislature. Boynton was then an active supporter of Governor Johnson. The bill was enacted because it was one of the principal policies of the Johnson administration. It would have been enacted just the same if Boynton had opposed it. So also with various other measures, enacted by the Legislature of 1913, which the editors of the Republican edition of The Bulletin attributed to Senator Boynton. Had those measures proved unpopular, Captain Fredericks and the editor of the Republican edition would freely have blamed Governor Johnson for them. Boynton, by the way, is the only leading figure in the group that supported Governor Johnson in the Legislature of 1913 who has gone over to the enemies of the people. It must pain him to read his praises in the San Francisco Chronicle and the Los Angeles Times, and to find himself lined up with Leroy G. Wright, Eddie Wolfe, Gus Hartman and Milton Schmitt against his old friends who fought so many battles at his side in the Legislature.

HIRAM JOHNSON IN PRIVATE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICE

HIS BRILLIANT CAREER, FROM BOYHOOD AN OPEN BOOK, REFUTES EVERY CALUMNY INVENTED BY HIS ENEMIES

HIS small and envious enemies always contended during his lifetime that the rise of Ulysses S. Grant to military and political pre-eminence was "accidental." They said his motives were sordid, his manners boorish, his morals vile. How could such a person, by personal prowess, achieve honors. Just luck, blind luck! explained it.

It is not strange that Hiram W. Johnson is thus assaulted and defamed by the hired character assassins of the press. It is even a tribute to his wonderful prestige throughout the nation that his maligners are opening their long-range mud-guns in the Far East. They are seeking to break down the faith of the nation in this California Governor by attributing his success to "a fluke," an "accident."

They insinuate that mercenary, selfish and calculating considerations coaxed him to abandon his law practice for politics and that fortuitous circumstances advanced his ambition.

Every school boy knows the secret of Grant's success—knows that it was indomitable industry—fidelity to every trust—genius of a high order and heroic decision of character that, step by step, advanced Grant to the zenith of his power.

And likewise every school boy in California knows that these very same virtues, together with a soul that scorns hypocrisy and that is instinctively on fire with the spirit and essence of democracy and humanity that qualifies and sustains Hiram W. Johnson as the great leader—the political prophet, if you please—of this puissant commonwealth.

In the scheme of the universe there are no accidents.

Every man on God's footstool makes or mars his own destiny.

It is a lying, perverse and damnable philosophy which seeks to set up "accident" in lieu of moral responsibility and personal worth as the fiat that determines the destiny of men!

There are no "accidents" in politics. Even the man who hires out at so much per line to defame Governor Johnson delivers himself of his grist of literary libel with deliberation and premeditation.

It is refreshing here to turn to the open life story of Hiram W. Johnson and to review the splendid, sincere triputes paid him four years ago by such men of high and irreproachable character as Harris Weinstock and Clinton L. White, who knew him intimately from early boyhood in his native city.

If ever a man, by personal sacrifice—by stupendous labor—by magnificent courage—by heart impulses genuine and spontaneous, and by the rarest genius and powers of leadership, won his way in this American Republic of ours, his name is HIRAM W. JOHNSON.

Here is Governor Johnson's life-story boiled down in graphic lines:

Born in Sacramento, California.

Forty-eight years old September 2, 1914.

Passed through the common schools of his native city.

Graduated from High School at 17.

A clerk in a Sacramento law office at 18.

Entered the University of California in 1884.

Quit the University and was married to Miss McNeal, a Sacramento pioneer's daughter, in 1886.

Entered upon the practice of law.

Joined his elder brother, Albert M., and formed the firm of Johnson & Johnson, attorneys.

Quickly achieved distinction among the younger attorneys of the Capital City.

Mixed in local and state politics, always vigorously fighting on the side of political honesty and civic decency.

In 1899, at the age of 33, appointed City Counselor, by Mayor Clark.

Immediately attacked the gamblers and bosses that were entrenched in the Sacramento City government.

He stayed with the fight until he had routed "the gang."

Aided by his brother, successfully lead the fight against the vicious elements of the city for the re-election of the reform Mayor.

Hiram and Albert Johnson started a bi-weekly paper called the "Independent."

Also bought a circus tent and moved it from precinct to precinct to get their message to the voters.

Clark was re-elected by a clear majority over all opposition.

Moved to San Francisco with his brother Albert in 1902, and continued the practice of law.

Hiram Johnson soon became known as one of the most forceful and successful attorneys in the State.

Achieved distinction by the conviction of the crafty and notorious George D. Collins, bigamist and perjurer.

Was associated with District Attorney Langdon and Francis J. Heney and Rudolph Spreckels in the early stages of the graft prosecution.

Withdrew from the graft cases in order that he might with greater effectiveness campaign for Mr. Langdon's re-election.

When Heney was shot in the midst of the Ruef case, all eyes turned to Hiram Johnson as the man best equipped to take up the case and prosecute it to a finish.

This he did as a public duty, without one dollar's compensation.

At the following municipal election he threw himself with fervor into the fight to elect Mr. Heney district attorney of San Francisco.

In 1910 he was unanimously urged by the Lincoln-Roosevelt League to stand as a candidate for Governor.

If some one else would lead, he promised to take the stump and do everything in his power to win the fight.

He accepted at last because the responsibility was fairly thrust upon him as a civic duty he owed the State.

He won the nomination by a vote that approximately equalled the combined vote of the two opposing candidates, Anderson and Curry.

A memorable whirlwind campaign followed.

The allied and syndicated "interests," regardless of politics, massed themselves behind Theodore Bell, the Democratic nominee.

It was the most virulent and bitter political battle that was ever fought in California.

For forty years the Southern Pacific "machine" had dominated the State Government.

The people had been deceived so many times by the glib promises of politicians they had about lost hope.

When Hiram Johnson started out in his red automobile to tour the State in that memorable campaign, a certain cynical apathy greeted him.

But the deadly earnestness and evident sincerity of the man gripped the popular ear and confidence.

Thousands voted for him because they believed he would honestly try to kick the Southern Pacific out of politics, even while they doubted the possibility of his doing it.

Johnson defeated Bell by a margin of about 23,000.

Which was not an "accident."

Forthwith he proceeded to "kick the Southern Pacific out" in a hurry.

And that was not another "accident."

Editor Charles K. McClatchey of the "Sacramento Bee," April 5, 1913, thus powerfully describes what happened when Governor Johnson got into action.

"Never before in the history of California has there been a state administration which promised so much and which has kept so many of its promises.

"Never before in the history of the state has there been a time when the throat of California has been so free from corporate clutch.

"Never before in the history of California has there been a governor who has honestly, and earnestly, and faithfully, and conscientiously, and pugnaciously endeavored to do so much for the people.

"And never before in the annals of this golden state has there been a governor who has succeeded in accomplishing so much.

"No need here to recapitulate.

"The record is before the eyes of all men.

"Big business, the interests, the Southern Pacific, the grasping and greedy public service corporations, the unclean and the vile in politics and in social and commercial life—these no longer dominate in the halls of legislation.

"The money changers—the legions of mammon and of Satan—these have been lashed out of the temple of the people.

HARRIS WEINSTOCK'S TRIBUTE IN 1910

"I have known Hiram W. Johnson since his early boyhood and have watched his growing career with great satisfaction.

"To my mind he represents the finest type of American manhood. I have had opportunities in the thirty-five years in which I have intimately known him to see him as son, husband, father, neighbor, citizen, friend and legal adviser. He has proven himself a model in every one of these spheres.

"His three pre-eminent qualities are: Courage, unselfishness and the power of action.

"Though full of rich, red blood, quick to resent a wrong done to others, he is safe and sound and a man of excellent and well-balanced judgment, with a heart overflowing with human kindness.

"As Governor, he would give California a clean, honest, intelligent, progressive and fearless administration.

"His motto in life has ever been, 'To do the right and to fear no man,' and as Governor, standing as he would for a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, he would be an inspiration to the young men of the State.

"His moral influence on our political life would be worth to the commonwealth the interest on many millions, and he would thus prove himself one of California's valuable assets."

A 1910 ESTIMATE BY CLINTON WHITE

(FORMER MAYOR OF SACRAMENTO.)

"Intimate acquaintance with Hiram W. Johnson for over thirty years, ever since his early boyhood, enables me to form an accurate estimate of his character and to know with certainty that he is of the very highest type of American manhood. His private life has been pure and above reproach and like an open book, and as husband, father, friend and citizen he has been true, faithful, straight and clean.

"He has never sown any wild oats and on the other hand has never been prudish or puritanical. He is a warm-blooded, manly man. He knows right from wrong by intuition and has the moral courage at all times to fight hard for that which is right. He is one of the common people and from the time of his first vote has stood with the people and against bossism.

"He is strong physically, still stronger mentally and strongest morally. His natural ability is extraordinary and has been developed by study and hard work until he is now a giant intellectually. He has reached his present positon solely by hard work unaided otherwise than by his extraordinary talent. He is wholly unspoiled, free from egotism, and his manners are simple and natural as those of a child.

"In ability, mature judgment, unswerving honesty and sterling common sense he has few equals. His high character, extraordinary abilities and courage for the right are such as to make him worthy of any honors within the gift of the people. The State will be safe in his hands."

GRAPHIC STORY OF JONH M. ESHLEMAN'S PUBLIC RECORD

HOW HE AROSE FROM PENNILESS BOYHOOD TO BE CHIEF OF THE GREAT CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMMISSION

IN HIS work as president of the State Railroad Commission, Eshleman is at once practical and philosophical. He has set himself to the problem of harmonizing the desirable with the necessary. He has had to work without precedents, for the problems of public service regulation are today in the making. The rulings of the present will be the precedents for tomorrow. It has been a task requiring untold industry, research and thought.

Eshleman puts it tersely: "Most men read too much and think too little." That offers in a phrase the explanation of Eshleman's work. He has not assumed to READ his way out of the chaos of the public utility jungle, but he has THOUGHT his way out into the light.

HIS FIRST PROMOTION.

Eshleman is six feet and over, gaunt, a bundle of intensity and a dynamo for action. He was born in Illinois 38 years ago and stayed there as a farm boy for 19 years. Then, with the wisdom of hundreds of thousands before and after, he decided upon California; sat up all the way out and located at Colton, San Bernardino county. For five weeks he picked oranges in the orchard camps with the Mexicans and, after the first season, gave it up for railroad work. He was employed by the Southern Pacific in a section camp with the rank of "steward." The steward in a railroad camp is the man who gets up first in the morning and packs the wood, lights the fire and does all of the odd jobs during the day. Eshleman was promoted to a pick and shovel and worked with a section gang in the San Joaquin Valley. Occasionally he laid off on the pick and shovel for the frying-pan, and it is told of him that he was the best chef in the camp. He spent two years in railroad work. During these two years he had undertaken to prepare himself for college. He had nine months' work in high school, but he had a quick mind and a great ambition. He passed the University of California entrance examinations and rose to the rank of freshman August, 1898.

Eshleman made a record on the campus and in the classroom. He was elected to the presidency of the Associated Students in his senior year and to the Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society and the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. For his academic work he received special recognition in the award of the Le Conte fellowship and an invitation to join the teaching staff of the university. He remained for the years 1902-1903, instructing in English literature and pursuing advanced work in philosophy and reading law.

Eshleman left the university in 1904 to accept the appointment as deputy labor commissioner from

JOHN ESHLEMAN.

Governor Pardee. At the same time he took his examination and gained admission to the bar. As deputy labor commissioner, Eshleman perfected the Child Labor Act and successfully sponsored its validity before the State Supreme Court.

In 1907 came an offer of Deputy District Attorney of Alameda county, under Everett J. Brown. In the fall of 1906 Eshleman was elected to the legislature from Alameda county. The day after his election Eshleman received a beautifully mounted pass for the season to the Emeryville race track. The pass was returned and Eshleman's response was the introduction of a bill abolishing race track gambling. The bill passed the assembly, but was defeated in the senate, only to be revived, however, and passed the following session.

For his audacity in sponsoring this and similar measures of reform, Eshleman was marked by the machine for "hazing." Every bill he introduced was pocketed in committee, except one. The machine control allowed him to pass one measure—appropriating $6000 to pave a street bordering the State University grounds in Berkeley.

A breakdown during the session of the legislature drove Eshleman to the Colorado desert. He pitched his tent in the new country, where he and Mrs. Eshleman lived until he regained his strength. With the blossoming of the desert, Eshleman and some of his colleagues formed the present Imperial county, embracing the renowned Imperial Valley. With the formation of the county, Eshleman was made district attorney and he held that place for four years.

In 1910, when Governor Johnson made his famous campaign for the governorship, Eshleman made his swing through the Third District as a candidate for Railroad Commissioner. His district included the stretch of country from Alameda county all the way to Imperial county. Eshleman was elected with a majority of 56,000.

Eshleman's work as president of the Railroad Commission and as guiding spirit of that body, forms one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of California. It is the story of the overthrow of corporation domination and the restoration of popular sovereignty.

Eshlemans achievements as president of the Railroad Commission of California have attracted national attention. He has been a conspicuous leader in the Eastern conventions on public utility subjects. His theory of public control of railroad securities was adopted by the National Association of Railway Commissioners and is before the present Congress, with every likelihood of passige. He is at present chairman of the National Committee on Railway Valuation.

In September, 1906, Mr. Eshleman married Elizabeth Ledgett, daughter of a well-known resident of Sacramento. Their romance began at college. Three attractive children complete the family—Katherine, Jane and John Morton Jr., who, by the way, arrived after the primaries, but in time for the final election.

Mr. Eshleman has an independent reputation as an able lawyer and as a master in forceful expression and pure English diction. Nor has he confined himself entirely to prose. A beautiful poem, a tribute to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, has an honored place among the publications of the University.

STATE EXPENDITURES UNDER THIS ADMINISTRATION

THE RECORDS PROVE THAT THE STATE'S BUSINESS IS MANAGED EFFICIENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY

By JOHN FRANCIS NEYLAN,
President of the State Board of Control.

IN THE heat of the primary election which was decided in the last few days some candidates for high office resorted to reckless misstatements concerning the state government. They evidently proceeded on the theory that the people could be fooled with cunningly distorted figures. The result of that primary contest, showing an overwhelming endorsement of Governor Johnsons management of the state's affairs, will probably be the abandonment of the old absurd arguments about "extravagance" and "too many commissions"; but these arguments will still be used in a whispering campaign. It is therefore essential that every citizen of the state, irrespective of political affiliation, should know the truth concerning the state's finances as taken from the records.

The records of the state controller's office show every appropriation made in the history of the state. **These records show that the average increase in appropriations each two years prior to Johnson was 20.7 per cent. The same records show that the average increase each two years under Johnson has been only 15.6 per cent.**

Under those Governors preceding Johnson every dollar of the increase fell upon the people at large. Under Johnson every dollar of the increase has fallen upon the public utility corporations, because the Railroad Commission has not allowed the increased rates which would have been necessary for the public utilities to pass the charge on to the people.

That the public utilities are not taxed unjustly is attested by the fact that none of them have taken any grievance to court where they would certainly secure relief from any injustice.

The fact remains that with the smallest increase in appropriations in the history of this fast developing state, Governor Johnson has met the greatest growth, and not only that: In addition to meeting this growth he has met it by modernizing California's institutions and giving them the necessary buildings and equipment.

The disposition of the Johnson increase is of peculiar interest to the people at large because a large part of it was devoted to projects for which the people voted overwhelmingly. Four items in this class are:

Free textbooks for school children	$ 500,000
Railroad Commission (voted by people)	368,000
Workmen's Compensation Commission (voted by people)	267,000
Sinking fund and interest on bonds (voted by people)	318,000
	$ 1,463,000

Other expenditures in which the people at large are deeply interested because of the development of the state are:

Los Angeles Exposition (support)	$ 60.000
San Diego Exposition Building	200,000
Normal School at Fresno	215,000
Training School for girls	200,000
College of Agriculture (U. of C. increase)	440,000
Citrus fruit experiment station	245,000
New hospital for insane	250,000
Santa Barbara Normal	110,000
	$ 1,720,000

These two groups show the disposition of $3,183,000 of the Johnson increase and if deducted from the amounts charged up to his administration would show the remarkably small amount with which the present administration has met the great growth in the institutions and the business of the departments.

Another feature which is of great interest to all citizens is the growth in the hospitals for the insane and the modernization of these institutions. California's hospitals today rank second to none in the United States. The population has grown from 7558 in 1910, when the per capita cost was $213.90 per patient, to 10,112 in 1914 with a per capita cost of $190.02. This represents an increase in population of approximately 33 per cent, due in large part to the commitment of inebriate and drug fiends. The reduced per capita cost represents an annual saving of $241,474.56.

The appropriations for equipment and buildings for the hospitals at the 1913 session of the legislature alone totaled the big sum of $890,300, showing the disposition of that much of the Johnson increase.

In addition to the large increase given the University of California, and particularly the Agricultural College, Governor Johnson has been called upon to meet extraordinary increase in population of normal schools, high schools and common schools.

The normal school attendance in 1910 was 2318. This year it is 3559, an increase of 53 per cent. The normal schools of the state have been modernized and properly equipped and the per capita cost cut from $107.18 to $93.14, showing an annual saving of $49,612.46.

In his two legislative sessions Governor Gillett signed appropriations for the high schools of the state amounting to $1,369,860. In his two sessions of the legislature Governor Johnson has had to meet a great growth in attendance with appropriations of $2,551,895.29, an increase of almost 100 per cent.

In 1910 the common schools had 346,520 pupils in attendance. The last school report shows 435,950 pupils in attendance, an increase of 26 per cent. The funds set aside for the common schools under Gillett aggregated $12,571,510. The Johnson administration has appropriated for the common schools $15,547,038.25, an increase of $2,975,528.25.

It is hard to conceive of any ambitious candidate for political office daring to attack the propriety of any appropriation enumerated in this statement. There is not a candidate for office who dares to do it or to make any specific criticism of any other expenditure of the Johnson administration.

In addition to this wonderful program of constructive development of the state's institutions the state government under Governor Johnson has been standing in back of the commercial community with deposits in banks of her own money amounting to a11,000,000, and a cash surplus in her treasures of $3,800,000, despite the fact that when Governor Johnson took charge there was a deficit of $265,000.

CALIFORNIA'S WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT VINDICATED

HOSTILITY TO THE LAW IS OVERCOME BY THE RESULTS OF ITS BENEFICENT APPLICATION

THE third greatest cause of poverty, shown by the records, is industrial accidents, and one of the greatest causes of industrial unrest and of widening the gap between employers and workers has been the unjust manner in which injured workers were hitherto treated. To minimize these conditions, which were world conditions, Bismarck thirty or more years ago initiated in Germany the Workmen's Compensation Act, with the end in view of putting the burden of industrial accidents upon the industry itself in place of leaving it with the men least able to bear it—the workers.

The equity and justice of such legislation has appealed to employers and statesmen throughout Europe and America, and Workmen's Compensation is rapidly becoming a world industrial measure.

The political opponents of Governor Johnson, who initiated the Act, are denying him the credit for such legislation, and claiming it for the Republican party, due to the fact that it bears the name of a Republican Senator. The facts, however, are that while thirty years or more have elapsed since the plan was first worked out by Bismarck of Germany, no effort was made on the part of either the Republican or Democratic administrations to adopt it in California. **It remained for Governor Johnson to do this.** The further fact remains that the Bill was prepared not by the Senator who introduced it into the Legislature, since he performed purely a ministerial act, but by the members of the Industrial Accident Board, appointed by Governor Johnson, who worked upon it both day and night for many months and brought it to such perfection that it i stoday declared by experts as the best Workmen's Compensation law in the world.

One of the admirable features of the California Workmen's Compensation Act is the Safety Department, which is devised to reduce the number of industrial accidents by safeguarding more effectively machinery and equipment. The work in this department is showing immediate results, as evidenced by the following figures:

Accidental industrial deaths in 1913..... 2.25%
Accidental industrial deaths in 1914..... 1.14%
Permanent accidental injuries in 1913.... 3.55%
Permanent accidental injuries in 1914.... 2.56%

In the beginning much hostility against the act was created by the political opponents of Governor Johnson, who, through their hostile press, poisoned the minds of employers against the act by claiming that it would paralyze California industry. The first six months operations have practically wiped out this hostility on the part of employers, who now regard it as a wise, equitable and beneficient act, as evidenced by the testimony given before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations at their recent San Francisco and Los Angeles hearings, from which the following excerpts are taken:

JOHN A. McGREGOR, President Union Iron Works, San Francisco, testified as follows:

Q. What has been your experience with the Workmen's Compensation law?

A. Very satisfactory, indeed. It works very satisfactorily, and I think both to the employes as well as ourselves.

SAM J. EVA, President United Engineering Works, San Francisco, testified as follows:

Q. If you had the power, would you wipe out the Workmen's Compensation law?

A. I would not.

Q. Why not?

A. The men are getting what I think is their just due with this law. The lawyers and sharpers in general are not putting the money in their pockets, but it is going to just where it does the most good.

Q. To the injured workman?

A. Yes.

FRED L. BAKER, President and Manager the Baker Iron Works, Los Angeles, in the course of his testimony said the following:

. . . Generally I consider it (workmen's compensation) a very good law for both the employe and employer. . . . The action for the past eight months of that law has been very pleasing to us because of the fact that we come pretty near knowing now what we have to pay, and the injured person knows what he is going to get. . . .

By HARRIS WEINSTOCK,
Distinguished Member of the State Industrial and Accident Commission.

P. J. MacDONALD, Los Angeles Planing Mill Company, testified:

Q. Do you believe workmen's compensation a good thing for the employer?

A. For the employer and the man.

Q. If you had a vote in the matter today, you would vote in favor of it?

A. I surely would.

Q. How about the rates? Are the rates a serious burden on your industry?

A. No; they are no burden at all, because we figure it as an overhead expense. . . .

THOMAS HARVERTY, President Thos. Harverty Company, Los Angeles, testified:

The Workmen's Compensation act is a good law; I think it is a splendid thing. We ought to have had it long ago.

HARRIS WEINSTOCK.

Q. Were you opposed to it in the beginning?

A. I didn't understand it, and maybe I was. But now I know it I think it is a good thing.

Q. Has it been a serious burden on your industry?

A. No, sir. . . .

ARTHUR LETTS, Proprietor Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, testified:

Q. What is your opinion of the Workmen's Compensation act?

A. The Workmen's Compensation act, I think, is one of the best acts the State of California has passed. . . . I think that employers will come to feel that the State of California did a very great thing when it passed the Workmen's Compensation act. . . .

Q. In the beginning there were a great many employers who opposed it very much; thought it would be a great burden upon industry; were you one of those?

A. I am afraid I will have to plead guilty to being a little bit scary of it.

Q. But the administration of the law has satisfied you that that was an error?

A. Yes, sir; I wish it had been in force five or six years sooner than it was.

Governor Johnson was also bitterly criticised for having fathered the State Compensation Insurance Fund, which meant the State of California entering the accident insurance field. Governor Johnson's reason for fathering this legislation was in order to protect the employers of the State against excessive accident insurance rates, to insure the injured workers prompt settlement, and to make accident insurance available to the smallest employers in the remotest nooks and corners of the State. The plan was an instantaneous success despite all prediction of political opponents to the contrary. The Insurance Fund broke all records by beginning to show a profit from the first day of the opening of the department. At this time the State Insurance Fund has a surplus of nearly $450,000 with which to meet claims. Rates have been reduced about 25% compared with rates charged a year ago. The "fund" has paid its own way, and at the end of the year expects to return to its policy holders, in the nature of a Christmas gift, a rebate from 5% to 25%, averaging around 15%.

As an evidence of the satisfaction the "fund" is giving its policy holders, the following excerpts from letters received will tell their own story:

PAUL HAUPT, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 14, 1914.

Trusting that you will allow me at this time to express my appreciation of the good work of this State Insurance Company, which I vigorously opposed at first, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
E. P. HAUPT.

June 2, 1914.

It affords me great pleasure to personally express to you gentlemen my sincere appreciation of the prompt and efficient way you handled these two cases.

DAAHL THOMS AWNING COMPANY.

Fresno, Cal., August 31, 1914.

State Compensation Insurance Fund, 525 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen: We wish to thank you for the way you are handling this case and the fairness shown us and the injured. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to do business with a company that treats its clients in this way, after having had some rather disappointing experiences with a case before we insured with you people. Yours truly,

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN COMPANY, G. A. Wolfe.

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 12, 1914.

State Compensation Insurance Fund, Underwood Bldg., 528 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen: Our insurance manager, Mr. Wolfe, today handed me memorandum of claims you have settled with employes of this company who have been injured, and I desire to express the appreciation of the corporation, and my own personal gratification at the promptness with which all matters have been adjusted.

All of these claims have been made by our employes and settled by you, and I have not had to write one letter, or hear one word about it; while under the old system last year, we never had a claim settled except with a great deal of trouble and correspondence in connection with even the smallest claims.

Courteously yours,
CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN COMPANY,
James Madison, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

May 21, 1914.

I wish to thank you for all your patience and kindness in my case, which has been an unusual one, obstinate and hard to cure.

Yourself, Dr. Whitman and Mr. H. H. Kinney, also Mr. Pillsbury, have my lasting gratitude.
Respectfully, S. C. SCOTT.

I thank you heartily for your kind treatment during my period of trial, and hope to repay your kindness to me by acting as a loyal citizen to the kindly State of California.

Yours very truly,
FRANK SWAIN.

"A Horse" on Mr. John Curtin

A QUESTION of veracity has been raised by Mr. Curtin, Democratic candidate for Governor, between himself and Mr. John M. Eshleman. At Woodland recently Mr. Eshleman told a story of Curtin's having received a present of a blooded horse from Tom Williams when the race-track issue was at stake in the Senate. Saturday Curtin declared that Eshleman had told falsehoods. He said that Eshleman dare not say it to his face.

Eshleman says he will say all he said before to Curtin's face and he challenges him to answer three questions. The statement says:

"I note by the morning press that an issue of veracity is raised between Senator Curtin and myself. This is raised by him, not myself, and since he has raised it, we might as well see what are the facts.

"I did not say at Woodland that Senator Curtin voted against the race-track bill in 1909 or 1911. What I did say was that he, while a Senator, accepted from Tom Williams of the California Jockey Club a stallion as a present. This is not my statement. Mr. Williams said so before a committee of the Senate in 1911. If it is not true the Senator can easily say so and the issue of veracity will be between him and Mr. Williams.

"In 1909 and 1911 the Senator's vote was not needed on the race-track bill. It would have passed anyway without his vote and over his opposition. But how about 1907, when we passed the bill in the Assembly and needed his vote in the Senate? On page 1341 of the Senate Journal of 1907 it appears that Senator Curtin was one of twenty-three Senators who voted to kill the bill in the Senate committee.

"Is the Senate record correct, Senator Curtin?

OPPOSED TO UTILITIES BILL.

"The second statement I made was that Senator Curtin was opposed to the public utilities bill in 1911. To be sure, he voted for it when here again we didn't need his vote, but the Senate Journal of December 18, 1911, pages 343-344, shows Senator Curtin as saying he voted for the bill against his better judgment, and he is set down in the record as saying: 'Such a law should not be enacted.'

"Again, is the Senate record correct, Senator Curtin?

"It is easy to get angry and say people lie, but I shall be glad to say to Senator Curtin's face all I said about him at Woodland, and I propound three questions now to him:

"First—Did Tom Williams of the California Jockey Club make you a present of a stallion while you were a Senator, or did he not?

"Second—Did you vote to kill my race-track bill in the Senate committee in 1907, or is the Senate Journal of that year, page 1341, incorrect?

"Third—Did you say in 1911 you did not favor the public utilities act and did not believe it should be passed, or is the Senate Journal of December 18, 1911, pages 343-344, in correct?"

GOVERNOR HIRAM JOHNSON AND THE ALIEN LAND BILL

A SWIFT REVIEW OF SECRETARY BRYAN'S VISIT AND THE GOVERNOR'S HISTORIC REPLY TO WASHINGTON

THE signing of the Alien Land Bill by Governor Johnson was an event that focused national and international attention upon California.

It is not so soon forgotton, how at the beginning of the Legislature of 1912, certain zealous Democratic members proposed to introduce an Alien Land Bill, in accordance with the pledges of their State platform.

We all remember what followed—how these patriots right-about-faced on the proposition the instant the telegraph wires ticked across the continent the Presidential disapproval. We all remember the remarkable journey of Secretary of State Bryan to Sacramento, at the instance of President Wilson; the extraordinary appearanc e of Mr. Bryan, before the joint session of the Legislature, and the courteous yet decisive reply of our Governor to the distinguished visitor. We further remember how, after the Legislature had adjourned and while the Alien Land Bill lay upon the Governor's desk, waiting his signature, the government at Washington again importuned the Governor to withhold executive ap proval of the measure.

No Governor of any State ever before faced a responsibility and a crisis like this.

A conspiracy of momentous circumstances had involved our California-born Governor before the eyes of the world in a test of his poise, his courage and his statesmanship.

How did Hiram Johnson acquit himself?

In a reply that is destined to become a historic document, he met the issues raised by the Federal government with logic so overwhelming, and with a courtesy and dignity so splendid, that it was instantly accepted throughout the whole nation as the inevitable answer of the Americ an people to the objections raised against this legislation.

At this time it is pertinent to review these final words of Governor Johnson, which "closed the incident" and the debate with Washington.

Governor Johnson has performed a thousand acts that have won the respect and the gratitude of the people of his native State, but his record on the Alien Land Bill particularly challenges the appreciative recognition of every loyal citizen.

The following is the full text of the Governor's memorable reply to the President:

"Your very courteous telegram relating to the alien land bill reached me late Sunday night. I take it from your conversations and your request made to me to withhold executive action until opportunity was accorded for the presentation of suggestions from the federal government, that your telegram embodies the wish of the President to say to us before final action.

"In this response it is my design most respectfully to present the situation from our standpoint, and the views that actuated our legislature in passing the bill, and that impel me to sanction it.

'For many years, a very grave problem, littl understood in the east, has confronted California; a problem the seriousness of which has been recognized by statesmn in our nation, and has been viewed with apprehension by the people of this State. When the present constitution of California was adopted more than thirty years ago, it contained the following declaration: "The presence of foreigners ineligible to become citizens of the United States is declared to be dangerous to the well-being of the State, and the legislature shall discourage their immigration by all means within its power.'

"Of late years, our problem from another angle has become acute, and the agitation has been continuous in the last decade in reference to our agricultural lands, until finally affirmative action in an attempted solution became imperative. This attempted solution is found in the action of our legislature in the passage of an alien land bill. In the phraseology of this bill, in those whom it affects, in its scope and in its purpose, we believe we are within our legal and our moral right, and that we are doing only what is imperativeley demanded for the protection and preservation of our State. In this enactment we have kept ever in mind our national good faith as evidenced by existing treaties, and our desire and anxiety have been to act only in such fashion as would commend us to our sister States and would justify us to our fellow countrymen.

"The objections to our bill are based, first, upon the treaty obligations of the nation; and, secondly, upon the assertion that our act is offensive and discriminatory. The protest to our measure, as your telegram states, comes from the representative of Japan. The bill that is now before me, as you know, provides substantially in its first section that all aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire real property in the same manner as citizens of the United States, and the second section provides that all aliens other than those mentioned in the first section, may acquire real property in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the government of the United States and the nation or country of which such aliens are citizens or subjects, and may, in addition, lease for a period of three years lands for agricultural purposes. Thus, we have made existing treaties a part of our law, and thus have we preserved every right that any foreign nation, by international contract, has insisted upon preserving with our national government. The treaty of 1911 with Japan, in reference to the citizens and subjects of each country, provides that they shall have liberty to own, or lease, or occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops; to employ agents of their choice; to lease land for residential and commercial purposes and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established. We assume that the right of Japanese to own real property for the purposes described is absolute in our State, and we seek to deal only with our agricultural lands. We embody the treaty in our law and we add to it permission to lease our agricultural lands, for the period of three years.

"Where such extraordinary care has been exercised to preserve honor and good faith, in the very words of the contract made by the protesting nation with our own, and to do more by authorizing leases of agricultural lands, it would seem that we ought not to be open to any accusation of violation of treaty rights, or desire to entrench upon that which belongs alone to the national government, or which might become a matter of international policy.

"By the law adopted we offer no offense; we make no discrimination. The offense and discrimination are contained, it is claimed, in the use of the words 'eligible to citizenship,' and in making a distinction between those who are eligible to citizenship and those who are not. We do not mention the Japanese or any particular race. The constitution of California in 1879 made its distinction, and there never has been protest or objection. The naturalization laws of the United States, long since, without demur from any nation, determined who were and who were not eligible to citizenship. If invidious discriminations ever were made in this regard, the United States made it when the United States declard who were and who were not eligible to citizenship, and when we but follow and depend upon the statutes of the United States, and their determination as to eligibility to citizenship, we cannot be accused of indulging in invidious discrimination. May I venture to call to your attention the immigration law now pending in Congress, which passed both houses of the last Congress, where apparently certain classes, who shall be excluded from our country are described as 'persons who cannot become eligible under existing laws to become citizens of the United States.'

"At this very moment, the national Legislature, without protest or objection—indeed it is published in California by express consent—is using the terms that are claimed in California's law to be offensive and discriminatory.

"At least three States in the Union have, in the past, enacted laws similar to the contemplated law of California, and the enactments of those other States have been without objection or protest. That the protest is now made in respect to California but emphasizes the acutness of the problem confronting California, and demonstrates that California is differently viewed than other States of the Union, and that if discrimination exists it is discrimination against California. We insist that justly no offense can be taken by any nation to this law, and more particularly does this seem to us clear in the instance of a nation like Japan, that by its own law, prevents acquisition of land by aliens. It is most respectfully submitted that, after all, the question is not whether any offense has been taken, but whether justly it should be taken. I voice, I think, the sentiment of the majority of the Legislature of this State, when I say that if it had been believed that offense could be justly taken by any nation to the proposed law, that law would not have been enacted.

"We of California believe firmly that in our Legislative dealings with this alien land question, we have violated absolutely no treaty rights; we have shown no shadow of discrimination; we have given to no nation the right to be justified in taking offense. So believing—with a strong reliance on the justice and the righteousness of our cause, and with due deference and courtesy and with proper consideration for the feelings and the views of others—we had hoped the authorities at Washington would have seen the question as we in this State have been forced to see it—as we must see it or be blind.

"And so, with all respect and courtesy, the State of California feels it its bounden duty to its citizens to do that which the interests of its people demand; that which the conscience of its people approve; that which violates no treaty rights; that which presents no discrimination, and that which can give no just cause for offense.

"You have suggested to me delay, but this question was very earnestly and fully presented by you to our Legislature, and the Legislature determined to proceed. My province is to approve or disapprove the law as presented. Our people, as represented in the Legislature, have overwhelmingly expressed their desire for the present alien land bill. The vote in the Senate was 35 to 2, and in the Assembly 72 to 3. With such unanimity of opinion, even did I hold other views, I would feel it my plain duty to sign the bill, unless some absolutely controlling necessity demanded contrary action. Apparently no such controlling necessity exists.

"It is with the highest respect for yourself and the President that I feel my duty to my State compels me to approve the action of the Legislature."

THE ECONOMICAL (?) MR. FREDERICKS

That the District Attorney's office of Los Angeles county is the most expensively conducted district attorney's office in the country is clearly shown by a report just issued by the Los Angeles County Bureau of Efficiency. Figures have been collected which give the cost of the district attorney's office in the principal counties of the United States, and these figures present irrefutable truth of the inefficient, extravagant management of District Attorney John D. Fredericks. These facts are particularly interesting in view of the fact that Fredericks unjustly charges the Johnson administration with extravagance.

Here are the comparative figures:

COST OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

COUNTY—	of County Population (1913)	Salary of Dist. Atty.	Number of Deputies	Salary of Deputies	Total Cost of Offices	Per 1,000 Population
Los Angeles	630,000	$6,000	18	$49,220	$124,935	$198.31
Cleveland, Ohio	637,000	5,500	6	18,300	25,000	39.22
St. Louis, Mo.	800,000	5,500	6	18,000	37,600	47.00
Baltimpre, Md.	572,000	4,500	5	9,000	26,876	46.99

Cook county, Illinois, of which Chicago is the county seat, has a population four times that of Los Angeles county, yet the cost of the district attorney's office is only $175,606, as against $124,935 for the Los Angeles office. The cost per 1,000 population is $72.98, as against $198.31 for the Los Angeles office.

Philadelphia, with three times the population of Los Angeles county, maintains its district attorney's office for $84,611 a year, or $49.77 per 1,000 population, as against $124,935 a year or $198.31 per 1,000 population.

Suffolk county, Massachusetts, of which Boston is the county seat, expends $62,000 a year on its district attorney's office, or $77.50 per 1,000 population, as against $124,935, or $198.31, per 1,000 population for Los Angels county.

Erie county, New York, of which Buffalo is the county seat, expends $351,017 on its district attorney's office, or $60.90 per 1,000 population.

Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, of which Pittsburg is the county seat, expends $94,494 on its district attorney's office, or $85.90 per $1,000 population.

THERE IS NOT A SINGLE COUNTY IN THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES WHICH COMPARES IN EXTRAVAGANCE WITH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY AS CONDUCTED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY FREDERICKS.

An investigation of the official records shows that the expense of Fredericks' office has gone up by leaps and bounds. Nothing comparable to it can be found in public office. Here are the figures:

COST OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

1905	$ 31,781.00
1907	40,844.00
1909	69,708.00
1911	116,495.00
1913	124,935.00
1914	133,714.98

The extravagance of this office is without parallel in the entire country. During the McNamara trials in 1912 the expenditures amounted to the startling total of $202,708.

That the enormous increase in the office of district attorney has been out of all proportion is clearly shown by the small relative increases for all other departments of the Los Angeles county government. Here are the figures, taken from the county official records:

COMPARATIVE INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS.

Board Superv'rs	$ 38,156.80	$ 37,035.96	Decrease
County Treasurer	11,710.44	12,320.91	1 per ct
Tax Collector	118,374.70	124,532.90	5 per ct
Coroner	15,351.22	14,720.67	Decrease
Sheriff	45,520.87	54,892.82	20 per ct
Public Admint'r	5,073.54	5,295.15	5 per ct
Recorder	140,740.64	156,886.27	11 per ct
District Attorney	75,259.23	124,935.00	70 per ct

BESSIE BEATTY FERVENTLY APPEALS TO THE WOMEN

TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR JOHNSON AND CLEAN AND EFFICIENT HOUSEKEEPING AT SACRAMENTO

TO MY mind the greatest achievement of the administration from a woman's point of view is the woman's eight-hour law. Two hundred thousand California women who previously worked in occupations making tremendous demand upon nerves and energy for inhumanly long hours, are today protected from working more than eight hours a day and are guaranteed one day's rest in seven.

Ask the girl behind the counter what this law means to her. She knows the meaning of the words rest and leisure and pleasure for the first time in her working life. That law put them into her vocabulary and into the vocabulary of thousands of her sister women.

A terrible protest from those who thought they saw their profits threatened reached the ears of legislators and governor. When Governor Johnson signed the original eight-hour law for women and again when he signed the amendments which extended its protection to other young women sorely in need of its help, he did it in the face of an opposition that would have absolutely floored a less courageous man. But today I doubt if many of those who protested would return to the old order, for it has been demonstrated that the great business of living can be carried on quite as well if women work only eight hours and that the women themselves are a more efficient and competent labor power than when they are worn beyond strength and endurance.

What it means to future Californians only those who have seen the suffering of the working girl-mother, broken in health long before it becomes her time to bestow the gift of life, can know.

This measure alone should command for the man who signed it because of his conviction that the protection of the weak demanded it, even if it made enemies of all the strong, the vote of every woman in California who cares to protect herself and her sisters.

If Governor Johnson had done one of ten or fifty things which I did not like I would believe that for this one act alone he should be continued in the office he now holds.

Add to these two the equal guardianship law that for the first time in California's history gives the mothers of the State an equal legal right to their children.

Add to these three the law which makes the father help bear the burden of responsibility and care of the illegitimate child.

Add to these four the Mother's Pension law which is the beginning of a system which should eventually guarantee every child in California protection and education during its helpless years.

Add to these five the creation of the Industrial Welfare Commission which will eventually help to guarantee to every woman worker a living wage.

Total them all and ask yourself whether there has not been in California the most complete revolution of the social and economic status of woman ever produced in an American commonwealth.

Today you women have votes. Use them to return to Sacramento the man who has placed his signature upon every measure that might help to make this California a better place for you and your sisters.

Use them to express your approval of the man who has gone into your State institutions and swept them clean of graft and political preferment.

Don't take anybody else's word for it, but study the record of Hiram Johnson as Governor of California. You owe it to yourself not to vote against him without studying that record, and when you have studied it no one will need to urge you to vote for him.

Not even the election that put Governor Johnson into office is so important as the election that should keep him there. If you believe in kept promises instead of broken ones you can not quarrel with the present steward of California.

Even Governor Johnson's enemies are an asset. Glance over the list of them and see what they mean. Search for the source of their enmity. It is enlightenment. They are the most determined, the bitterest, the hottest-headed, the strongest-armed band of enemies that have fallen to the lot of any man in California in the last decade.

They are a splendid endorsement of his administration and should rival only his record in the matter of making votes for him.

They were acquired, why? Not because he failed to keep his promises to the people, but because he kept them. Not because he ran the State for the benefit of the few and against the interests of the many, but because he ran the State for the people to whom he made his promises and in spite of the threats and the influence of those whose pocketbook interests blinded their judgment to the welfare of the many.

We are asked now not to lend our endorsement to an untried candidate, but merely to affix the cross of approval opposite the name of the man who has been tried most and found wanting least of all of the men who have occupied the executive chair of the State of California.

A vote for Governor Johnson is a vote for woman's humanitarium policy in government.

A vote for Governor Johnson is a vote in the main for tender, brotherly care of those of us who are mentally, morally or physically weak, the lame and the halt and the blind.

A vote for Governor Johnson is a vote for clean, efficient and economical housekeeping in the great State home.

A vote for Governor Johnson is a vote for the perpetuation of the hearts and consciences of California people in the statutes of the State.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SHOWING HOW THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE HAS BEEN BROUGHT BACK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE

FOR thirty years prior to Governor Johnson the majority of the membership of every Railroad Commission in California was controlled by the Southern Pacific.

After Governor Johnson had kicked the Southern Pacific out of politics the Commission was enlarged to five members and given a law with teeth in it, the present public utilities act.

The record of the Commissioner under the leadership of John M. Ehleman has attracted the attention of the whole country. Other Commissions now look to it for leadership. Its rulings are precedents.

Its work has been fair and impartial. Railroads and public utility corporations so testify. By insuring the soundness of investments it has attracted millions of capital to California. Regulations of utilities has proved an unbounded success under this Commission, and the corporations and the people acknowledge their mutual benefit.

Here is a partial record of what it has done:

1. Put the authority of the State in place of political influence.

2. Established an even balance of equity between corporations and the people.

3. Put human rights above property rights.

4. Reduced excessive railroad, gas, telephone, express and other rates $6,000,000 a year.

5. Completely overthrown railroad tyranny.

6. Encouraged investments by approving $370,000,000 in stocks and bonds.

7. Blocked flim-flam finance by denying $38,000,000 in doubtful stocks and bonds.

8. Prevented sale of $38,000,000 of worthless and doubtful securities.

9. Squeezed $175,000,000 of water out of public utility stocks.

10. Established principle of safety first on railroads.

11. In the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific dissolution case declared S. P. should not be allowed to impair service or increase rates.

12. Has required railroads to adopt higher forms of safety for employes and traveling public.

13. Eliminated, where possbile, dangerous grade crossings to protect people on highways.

14. Aided irrigation by requiring water companies to develop better and larger water supplies.

15. Reduced freight rates between San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Joaquin valley $750,000 a year, enabling valley farmers to reach markets more cheaply and commercial houses of two cities to ship at cheapr rates into San Joaquin.

16. Reduced freight rates between Los Angeles and Imperial $150,000 a year.

17. Gave Owens River valley a market by lowering rates to Los Angeles $110,000 a year.

18. Cut down 60 to 100 per cent profit of Sunset Railroad between Bakersfield and Kern oil fields by reducing rates 40 per cent.

19. Reduced long distance telephone rates $526,000 a year.

20. Trimmed the swollen profits of the express monopoly $750,000 per year.

21. Cut telephone rate between San Francisco and cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda from 15 to 10 cents, saving $90,000 a year and benefiiting 800,000 persons.

22. Reduced Pullman seat fares for day trips, San Francisco to Los Angeles, from $1.50 to $1.25.

23. Reduced Pullman berth rates throughout the State.

24. Uncovered diversion of $1,096,000 from United States treasury.

25. Ordered United Railroads to restore missing sum now pending.

26. Stopped bankrupt corporations from making good their deficits by charging extortionate rates.

27. Saved $750,000 annually to people by reducing electric rate from 10 cents per kilowatt hour to 7 cents.

28. Installed new service standards requring train bulletins for public, heated station rooms and approval of time tables before change.

29. Ordered new $600,000 passenger depot at Los Angeles, others at West Berkeley, Modesto, Turlock, Alturas and other points.

30. Denied Southern Pacific increase of fare from 5 to 10 cents on Creek route ferry between San Francisco and Oakland.

31. Directed water companies to make service connections and install meters for all patrons at their own expense.

32. Opened new routes and shipping facilities by ordering joint rates between steam and electric railroads.

33. Ordered connections between unrelated telephone lines for public convenience.

34. Reduced dried fruit rates throughout San Joaquin valley.

35. Reduced passenger rates from Sacramento valley into Oakland.

36. Reduced week-end round-trip fare, San Francisco and Sacramento, from $5 tot $3.35.

37. Accomplished reduction of passenuger fares down the peninsula from San Francisco as far south as San Jose.

38. Reduced charge for baggage transfer at Ferry Building, San Francisco, from one railroad to another from 50 to 25 cents.

39. Reduced freight rates between Los Angeles and San Pedro $120,000 a year.

40. Reduced gas rate at Palo Alto from $1.50 to $1.20 per 1000 feet.

41. Assisted San Francisco in reducing local telephone rates $300,000 a year.

42. Investigated disastrous wreck on Pacific Electric Railway near Los Angeles, and directed company to prepare plans for block signals to protect public.

43. Secured half fares on street railways for all children instead of only school children.

44. Adopted uniform system of accounting for all public uitilities.

45. Reduced Los Angeles county wholesale natural gas rate from 18 to 14 cents per thousand cubic feet.

46. Saved San Jose and nearby territory $15,000 a year in lowered telephone rates.

47. Instituted complaint before Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of fruit growers for reduction of minimum carload rate on deciduous fruit to points in other States, and urged lower refrigeration rates.

48. Removed all discriminations in railroad rates whereby favored shippers were given an unfair advantage.

49. Reduced Bakersfield gas rate from $1 to 70 cents per 1000 cubic feet.

50. Investigated Pullman Company and found that service deficiencies were due to payment of beggarly wages to porters.

51 Adopted a policy of protecting a public utility from ruinous competition in its field so long as it served the public adequately and with rates as reasonable as any other utility could furnish, thus preventing double investments and double burden on the public.

52. Reduced Monterey gas rate from $1.50 to $1.30.

53. Investigated high tension power lines and telephone lines to reduce danger to human life and improve telephone communication.

54. Completed valuation of 1753 miles of railway and partially completed valuation of 1852 miles.

55. Instituted clean bill of lading and abolished practice of railroads issuing bills of lading only as "shippers' load and count."

RUDOLPH SPRECKELS TO GOOD CITIZENS OF ALL PARTIES

DECLARES THEY MUST NOW VOTE FOR HIRAM JOHNSON TO HOLD THE GROUND THEY HAVE GAINED

By RUDOLPH SPRECKELS,
Publicist and Financier.

RUDOLPH SPRECKELS

NEVER since the campaign of 1910 have honest, progressive voters of every political party more earnestly desired to defeat all reactionary candidates for public office than in the present campaign. Citizens who are sincerely opposed to special privilege control over our government are determined that the conditions that existed in that regard prior to the year 1911 shall never be re-established in California.

The nomination of reactionary candidates for Governor by both the Republican and Democratic parties has resulted in sweeping away the opposition many sincere progressive citizens manifested prior to the primary election to Governor Johnson's re-election. Governor Johnson has no more severe critic than I am and many bitter public criticisms have been exchanged between us, but for my part I have never failed to unhesitatingly give Governor Johnson unstinted praise for the many splendid things his administration has accomplished.

I am too uncompromising a champion of the right to blindly accept the leadership of any man or set of men. I will always protest against public wrongs, no matter by whom committed. On the other hand, I will never fail to give my support, even to my most bitter personal enemy, if, in my opinion, I can thereby best serve the public interest.

I am convinced that in the present campaign, all sincere Republican and Democratic progressive voters should stand guard against the common enemy of progress, justice and equal opportunity now being marshalled under the leadership of Fredericks and Curtin.

One of the most absurd campaign arguments now being used and widely circulated by the reactionaries against Governor Johnson is that capital has refused to invest in this State as freely as heretofore because of legislation enacted since Hiram Johnson became Governor.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* When Governor Johnson was introduced *
* to his audience at Riverside the chairman, *
* who said that he was a life-long Republi- *
* can, started out by calling Captain Fred- *
* ericks "a model candidate for governor," *
* there was a gasp and some discomfort in *
* the audience. Then the chairman pro- *
* duced a dictionary and read Noah Web- *
* ster's definition of the word "model": "A *
* small imitation of the real thing." *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The responsibility for whatever California has suffered in financial prestige in late years may more properly be charged to men and interests most aggressively hostile to Governor Johnson in this campaign.

I declare without fear of contradiction that the financiers and promoters responsible for gigantic bond and stock flotation schemes, like the United Properties Company of California, the Northern Electric Railway Co., Natomas Consolidated of California, Solano Irrigated Farms, United Railroads of San Francisco, General Petroleum Company, West Sacramento Co., People's Water Co., Los Angeles Investment Co., and some others, have done more to bring discredit upon California financially than any other happening in recent years.

The selfish men who unhesitatingly promote the sale of watered securities, in many instances, deprive honest, hard working people of their life savings without the slightest compunction. And these selfish men and the corporation and special privilege interests they represent are the backbone of the opposition to Governor Johnson in the present campaign.

What is really needed is legislation that will protect the people from being exploited by greedy security manipulators. If the people will re-elect Governor Johnson they may hope to see laws enacted that will protect both the small and large investors in the future and thus restore financial confidence at home and abroad.

The people of California gained a direct voice in their government when they turned the special privilege serving politicians out of the control of the State Government in 1910. All good citizens must now vote to hold the ground they have gained by now re-electing Governor Johnson on November 3.

LOAN SOCIETIES PROSPER

Official Records Disprove Charges of the Calamity Howlers.

By GEORGE WALKER,
State Building and Loan Commissioner.

The following statement shows the growth of assets of building and loan associations doing business in the State of California during the past fourteen years, and which I have compiled as a partial answer to the statement recently made in a San Francisco paper that the Johnson administration had injured business, and that our State Commissions are expensively operated:

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSETS.

Assets, 1901	$17,881,576.70
Assets, 1906	19,226,938.88
Assets, 1910	21,255,176.49
Assets, 1914	29,512,762.57

In the ten years prior to 1911 building and loan associations in California gained in assets $3,373,599.79, or at the rate of $337,356 per year.

In less than four years, or since January 1, 1911, building and loan associations in California gained $8,257,586.08, or over $2,000,000 per year.

In 1910 building and loan associations were taxed 56 cents per thousand of assets for cost of state supervision. In 1914 this charge was 30 cents per thousand. The amount collected and used for the year 1910 was $11,900, while the amount to be collected and disbursed for the present year is $8850, or a saving of $3050 in the cost of supervision.

I think I have conclusively shown by the above, first, that strict supervision of the building and loan associations of this state instead of injuring business has inspired confidence to such a degree that this particular class of business has, during the past four years, had its greatest growth in the history of the state; and, secondly, this supervision has been at an expense of 25 per cent less than under the old regime. The $29,000,000 in assets represents savings of 39,485 investors with an average investment of about $750.

What I have shown in connection with the building and loan associations of the state, both as to confidence of the public and reduced cost of government supervision, can undoubtedly be shown by every other commission in the State of California regarding the particular business supervised.

FREDERICKS A WEAK ONE

Will Run Best Where He Is Least Known, Says Lissner.

By MEYER LISSNER, of Los Angeles.

Let no one run away with the idea that Fredericks has great strength in Los Angeles county. He will, of course, receive a big vote here because it is a big county; but I venture to predict that proportionately he will be stronger in other counties where he is not so well known. Fredericks has been in official life in Los Angeles county so long, his record is so vulnerable, he has been fought so fircely and has incurred such intense emnity that I truly believe he is weaker in Los Angeles county than in any other part of the State. When he ran for District Attorney last time against Woolwine he won by about 2413 votes—something like 25,000 less than the normal Republican plurality at that time. That certainly does not indicate strength in his home county.

LOS ANGELES BY 20,000.

Los Angeles county is the home and citadel of progressivism. Fredericks, it is true, will have the solid stand-pat vote, except such part of it as will be cast for the stand-pat Democratic nominee; but practically every Progressive vote in the county of every party will be cast for Johnson. Four years ago, with the reactionary vote consolidated on Bell, the Democratic nominee, out of a total vote cast in Los Angeles county of 66,296, Johnson received a plurality of 7102. Two years ago at the Presidential election, the first time women voted, all of the stand-patters, as well as Democrats, voting for Wilson, out of a total vote of 160,000 Roosevelt received a plurality in Los Angeles county of 20,483. This year, with a total vote of at least 150,000 assured and with an opposition divided between a reactionary Republican and a reactionary Democratic candidate, we feel safe in prognosticating that Johnson will carry Los Angeles county by a plurality of at least 20,000.

THE STATE BY 100,000.

If Johnson were running against a consolidated opposition, as he did in 1910, the result might be comparatively close; even under these circumstances he would probably win by about 50,000; but with the line-up as it is we feel confident that Hiram Johnson will be re-elected Governor of California by a plurality of something like 100,000.

THE WORK OF THE CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMMISSION

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE RULINGS THAT HAVE SAVED THE PEOPLE MILLIONS

By HON. H. D. LOVELAND,

Distinguished Member of the Commission.

MONEY is about the hardest thing on earth to acquire honestly, and talk is about the cheapest commodity we have.

If in the conduct of your business you discover that an employe has not been watchful of your interests you probably discharge him and hire somebody else. Suppose this new employe watches your affairs and because of his attention to business a considerable amount of money had been saved, would you be likely to give the old employe his job back again just because he talks about doing as well as the new man and promises to reform?

PLEDGES REDEEMED.

Governor Johnson promised, if elected, to give you laws by which corporations could be adequately regulated and to place the business of the State on a business basis.

Let us see how those pledges have been kept.

The framers of the Constitution provided that the Legislature should pass laws to properly regulate railroads, but none were ever enacted, and, as a result, not one cent of benefits ever flowed to the people through the work of the Railroad Commission, although the commission had been regularly elected every four years since 1879.

The Eshleman-Stetson Railroad Commission bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Johnson in February, 1911, and for the first time in the history of the State proper regulation of railroads was possible.

The Governor then advocated placing all public service corporations, such as water, gas, electric and telephone companies operating outside of incorporated cities, under the control of the Railroad Commission. To do this it was necessary to amend the Constitution, which was done in October, 1911, and the Public Utilities Act was passed by a special session of the Legislature, becoming effective March 23, 1912.

From that date real effective regulation of all public service corporations in this State commenced.

Now, let us see what this has meant to the people of California in dollars and cents.

DEMURRAGE FOR CAR DETENTION.

When the 1911 session of the Legislature convened there was on the statute books a law prescribing that shippers should pay six dollars a day for every day a car was detained over forty-eight hours. There was a great deal of complaint against this law, so the Eshleman-Stetson Act repealed it and gave the Railroad Commission power to prescribe uniform reciprocal demurrage rules. The Commission issued its order reducing the rate of demurrage from six dollars to three dollars a day and making it reciprocal, i. e., the railroads should pay the shippers three dollars a day for every day they failed to furnish cars—just the same as the shippers were obliged to pay three dollars a day for every day they held cars over time.

The result of this reduction in demurrage rates saved to the shippers on a most conservative basis $80,000 per annum without any appreciable increase in delay to cars, proving conclusively that the rate of six dollars was entirely too high. The reciprocal feature enables shippers, by filing a bond to guarantee that the car will be used, to collect from the railroad for its failure to furnish cars.

CORPORATIONS MUST GET PERMISSION.

While the Commission has in some cases permitted corporations to raise rates which were obviously too law and a burden on other less favored patrons, it has investigated and denied hundreds of applications to raise rates when it clearly appeared that the existing rates were high enough. These hundreds of proposed increases would in fact have added several million dollars of expense to public utility patrons.

A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS.

An example of some of these proposed advances might better serve to illustrate the point.

The railroads applied to the Commission for permission to cancel the minimum charge of 25 cents for any single shipment and in place make a charge equal to one hundred pounds at the particular class governing the freight; for instance, a twenty-pound box of dry goods from San Francisco to Sisson now moves for 25 cents. The first class rate is $1.03 per hundred; therefore, the proposed minimum charge instead of being 25 cents would have been $1.03. Take a fifty pound box of canned goods from San Francisco to Sisson—the fourth class rate is 65 cents a hundred and the present charges would be 32½ cents, but under the proposed advance it would be charged for at 100 pounds, or 65 cents. Hundreds of similar examples could be cited.

APPLICATIONS TO RAISE RATES DENIED.

Many applications to increase rates on other commodities, such as grain, hay, fruit, live stock and oil have been heard and denied by the Commission, as well as many passenger fares.

In one instance an application was made to raise all passenger fares on the Nevada-Californi-Oregon railway to seven cents per mile, which was denied by the Commission. Likewise, heavy advances were proposed to points on the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad and the mountain towns beyond Nevada City, which were held to be unjustified by the Commission and permission denied.

What has been said of freight rates applies equally true to telephone, water and electric rates, so it will be seen that the actual reductions in rates are not the only savings brought about by the Commission.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

On complaint of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento shippers all of the class rates between those points and the San Joasuin valley, as well as the line north of Los Angeles to Bakersfield, were substantially reduced, saving annually over $750,000.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY.

The class rates between San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville and points in the Sacramento valley were adjusted, with a saving of over $250,000 per annum, and in order to correct inequalities the Commission has instituted an investigation on its own motion calling into question all of the class rates in the Sacramento valley between other points than Sacramento, San Francisco and Marysville.

FRESH FRUIT RATES—SACRAMENTO VALLEY.

In the adjustment of class rates the rates on fresh fruit, one of the most important commodities in the Sacramento valley, were materially reduced, which has proven of great benefit to all shippers, particularly to those who ship in carloads to canneries.

OWENS RIVER RATES.

People of the Owens river valley struggled under the most oppressive freight rates which retarded the development of the country and in many cases prevented farmers from being able to market their products. The rates into this territory were reduced by practically fifty per cent.

IMPERIAL VALLEY.

Like the Owens river valley, the people of the Imperial valley were burdened with exorbitant rates and the Commission after an exhaustive investigation reduced not only the class rates, but rates on such commodities as live stock, lumber, grain, cantaloupes, coal and many others.

SAN PEDRO RATE CASE.

The merchants and shippers of Los Angeles complained of excessive freight rates from San Pedro to

HON. H. D. LOVELAND

Los Angeles and even threatened to build an independent railroad, but after the passage of the Eshleman-Stetson Act complained to the Railroad Commission and the rates between San Pedro and Los Angeles were reduced by over $300,000 per annum.

RATES TO THE OIL FIELDS.

The Kern County Merchants' Association complained of the rates of the Sunset Railroad, running from Bakersfield to the oil fields, and on investigation the Commission learned that the profits of this small forty-mile line were enormous. In one year it had paid dividends of 60% and the next year 100%. The Commission promptly reduced the rates over $50,000 per annum.

COMMODITY RATES.

Commodity rates on sugar, cement, lime, lumber, live stock, wood, flour, grain and numerous others have been reduced in various parts of the State as justice demanded.

It would be impossible in this brief space to detail all of these matters.

EXPRESS RATES REDUCED.

The Commission learned on investigation that Wells Fargo and Company Express had in one year declared a dividend of 300 per cent and immediately refused to approve any of the rates of that company. After an investigation of nearly two years the Commission wiped out all express rates in the State and prescribed an entirely new basis of rates, resulting in a saving of over $746,000 per annum.

PASSENGER FARES.

Enormous passenger fare adjustments have been made, notably the passenger fares from Sacramento valley points to Oakland; readjustment of rates in the Santa Cruz mountain region; commutation rates south of San Francisco on the peninsula; commutation rates on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and commutation and one-way fares to Hayward, San Leandro and Son Lorenzo.

TELEPHONE RATES.

Shortly after the Public Utilities Act became effective giving jurisdiction to the Commission over telephone rates an application was made to advance certain rates. The Commission thereupon instituted an investigation on its own motion, which lasted over a year and a half, and developed the fact that the time allowed by the telephone company of one minute to complete a long distance conversation was not enough, and, furthermore, that the rates were too high. The Commission thereupon issued an order requiring the telephone company to extend the talking period to two minutes and reduced the rates throughout the State by $526,000 per annum.

ELECTRIC RATES.

By various orders and decisions of the Commission the electric rates in twenty-five counties in Northern and Southern California have been reduced by over $1,250,000 per annum.

GAS RATES.

Gas rates in Palo Alto, Orange, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Monterey, Taft, Maricopa, Fellows and Ontario have been reduced on formal complaint to the Commission by $165,000 per annum.

WATER RATES AND SERVICE.

The Commission has investigated many complaints concerning water rates and service and has reduced and adjusted rates in many localities as well as compelled corporations to furnish service. By reason of the provisions of the Public Utilities Act the Commission is empowered to compel irrigation and other water companies to properly serve their patrons, and, in many instances, this has proved of great benefit to farmers who have been enabled to secure a proper allotment of water until the Commission compelled water companies to perform their public duties.

SERVICE MATTERS.

The Commission is empowered to regulate the service of various public utility corporations and in numerous instances has required railroads to build new stations, change the running time of trains to better accommodate the public, both for passenger and freight traffic. All accidents are investigated and the Commission has a force of inspectors constantly traveling over the railroads and making recommenddations for improvements in service and precautions to be taken to prevent accidents. No new dangerous road crossings are permitted to be established without adequate protection.

EXTENSION OF GAS, ELECTRIC, WATER AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

In hundreds of instances water, gas, electric and telephone corporations have refused to build extensions necessary to serve the public which, after an investigation by the Commission, they have been required to make.

DEPOSITS BEFORE SECURING SERVICE.

Because of the practice of public utility corporations demanding deposits before rendering service the Commission has ordered an investigation into the practice and has directed all public service corporations to appear before the Commission November 23, 1914, and show cause why the Commission should not require them to change their practices.

STOCK AND BOND ISSUES.

The Commission has the power to regulate the issuance of stock and bonds of public service corporations, for the reason that the public is required to pay rates high enough to yield a return on such stocks and bonds and are therefore interested in the amount corporations are allowed to place in the market. Every safeguard is thrown around investors and promoters are required to put the entire proceeds of the securities into the property.

The Commission has approved the issuance of over $370,000,000 of stocks and bonds, the greater proportion of these securities having been sold in the Eastern and European money markets; thereby conclusively demonstrating the fallacay of the statements that capital is afraid to come into California. The truth is, California stocks and bonds in public service corporations are eagerly sought for by Eastern financiers for the reason that they know their investments are protected and the money actually spent in the enterprise instead of being squandered.

The exposure of the looting of the United Railroads of San Francisco of over $1,000,000 clearly demonstrates the necessity of some public authority regulating the finances of these great service corporations. Many cities in the Union, notably New York, Wisconsin, Kansas and Texas, have laws regulating the issuance of stocks and bonds by public service corporations the same as we have in California.

MONEY TALKS.

Here is the result of Governor Johnson's administration in dollars and cents:

Rates reduced by Railroad Commission	$6,000,000 per annum
Applications to advance rates denied by the Railroad Commission in excess of advances allowed	2,000,000 per annum
Savings of the Board of Control by the inauguration of honest competition for State business and careful audit of all books	1,500,000 per annum
School books formerly purchased by citizens now furnished free	500,000 per annum
State taxes formerly paid by property owners but now paid by public service corporations who have not been permitted to increase rates to cover additional taxes	7,000,000 per annum

THINK BACK OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AND TRY TO RECALL ONE STATE ADMINISTRATION THAT EVER REDUCED YOUR EXPENSES ONE CENT.

FRANCIS J. HENEY NEEDED IN UNITED STATES SENATE

HE HAS STOOD THE TEST---PAST PERFORMANCE PLEDGE OF HIS CONTINUED COURAGE AND FIDELITY

By FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

FRANCIS J. HENEY, in a recent speech, stated that he did not want people to vote for him because of what he might have done in the past, but that he did want their votes on their faith in what his attitude would in the future be on the vital issues before the nation.

Not an unreasonable view to take of it. It is not what a man seeking office has done, but what he can be expected to do, which should commend him to the electors. But what a man has done is certainly indication, if not earnest, of what he can be expected to do.

Heney has had the advantage of being put to the test when the vital questions now before the country were comparatively new; new, at least, in their present form.

Before Roosevelt had, for example, emphasized the word CONSERVATION, Heney was engaged in trying the Oregon land fraud cases. Here he had, in the beginning of the conservation movement, the problem of conservation forced upon him. Without the guide of precedent, he worked out the problem and came to the same conclusions, which are today the conclusions of all intelligent American men and women who stand for the development rather than the exploitation of their country.

Ten years ago the country had awakened to the necessity of curbing the corrupting influence of exploiting public service corporations in the political and business affairs of the nation. San Francisco's contest against such corruption was one of the most notable—if not the most notable—of the clashing between the law-abiding on the one side and law-defying exploiters on the other. Heney captained the law-abiding side.

By GIFFORD PINCHOT:

"Francis J. Heney, in my judgment, is better fitted and more needed than any other man in America to serve our people at this juncture in the Senate of the United States. His wide familiarity with the country and its needs, his thorough knowledge, gained in battle, of how special privilege works against general good, his absolute fearlessness, his proved devotion to the public welfare, his distinguished ability and strong will—all these great qualities combine to make him an ideal public servant.

"If I am elected to the Senate, there is no man I would rather have beside me when the fight grows hot than Frank Heney. He is all man and true blue."

By JANE ADDAMS:

"What is needed at the present moment in our political affairs, more than anything else, is perhaps ability for clear thinking, and vigorous action.

"If Francis J. Heney were sent to the Senate of the United States the resources of the country would be tremendously increased, and the nation as a whole would be indebted to the State of California for its discriminating choice."

FRANCIS J. HENEY.

By CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM KENT:

"I favor the election of Francis J. Heney as Senator from California:

"First, because at a time of infinite peril to the welfare of our commonwealth he stood out as the bravest champion we had in the fight against graft and privilge.

"Second, because of his remarkable qualifications. The battle aganst privilege which we must fight to a finish has but started.

"Not only California but the nation needs a man of Heney's caliber, courage and conviction in the Senate of the United States."

Here again from the beginning he worked out one of the great problems before the nation which are now in process of solution.

CALIFORNIA NEEDS HIM.

The country is, after the clearing of the ground which has been going on for a decade, entering on an era of political and industrial development, along new lines; involving new problems, new issues.

Heney at the last two sessions of the California Legislature was at Sacramento in the interest of the constructive work which is necessary not only for California, but for the whole nation. His part in the formation of the State's policy of conservation, reform of the judicicary, direct legislation, internal development, regulation of public service corporations, Japanese immigration, has shown him remarkably well equipped, practical, resourceful, and reliable.

Heney is a pioneer in the movement, State and national, to make America a safer, happier and better place for men and women to live in than it could have been had the exploitation and corruption of special privilege-enjoying interests not been checked.

He has at the California Legislature shown himself prepared for the constructive work now necessary.

California needs him on the job, not for what he has already done, but for what he can be counted upon to do.

But what he has done is pretty good earnest of what his course in the future will be.

By GEORGE C. PARDEE, former Governor of California:

"If anybody ever earned, by their deeds and words, political preferment in California, there are among our citizens two men who are pre-eminent in that regard—Governor Johnson and Francis J. Heney.

"Francis J. Heney has demonstrated that he believes in a government of the people, by the people, for the people. He has also demonstrated by word and deed, at Sacramento and Washington, that he is a Conservationist; that it is his belief that our natural resources should be primarily for the benefit of the people to whom they all originally belonged."

Heney's Agressive, Progressive Platform

Mr. Heney's declaration of principles, upon which he is courageously making his campaign for United States Senator, should be read by every voter in California. Below we give a few sturdy, specimen planks of his Platform:

WORLD PEACE.

I favor world-wide peace and international disarmament. As an immediate step in that direction, I favor an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces.

If we take private profit out of war, we will remove some of the temptation for certain powerful interests like the powder trust to advocate war and preparation for war.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

I favor government ownership forever of the remaining energy producing natural resources of the United States, including timber, coal, oil natural gas and water power, etc., so as to effectually prevent the further monopolization of any of these fundamental elements of our present civilization.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

I favor the immediate government ownership of all interestate telegraph and telephone lines within the United States.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. I pledge myself to work unceasingly in state and nation for effective legislation of this character.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

I favor the immediate submission of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting equal suffrage to women.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

I favor the immediate enactment of a national direct preference primary law for the selection of presidential candidates.

ANTI-ALIEN LAND LAWS.

I shall oppose any federal treaty which would interefere with the right of California to prohibit the ownership of land within its borders by any aliens who are ineligible to citizenship, and particularly by Japanese, Chinese and Hindus.

CIVIL SERVICE AND POSTOFFICE PENSIONS.

I favor legislation which will bring under the competitive system all postmasters, collectors, marshals and other non-political officers, as well as the enactment of an equitable RETIREMENT LAW; and I particularly favor continuous service during good behavior and efficiency.

PARTY CAUCUS.

I am unalterably opposed to the party caucus plan. I believe that good legislation should be supported by members of all parties alike, and bad legislation opposed by all parties alike, and hold that the action of party caucuses behind closed doors often tends to prevent the enactment of good legislation and secure the passage of bad bills. If elected to the United States Senate, I will not go into a party caucus, and will work for the abolition of the rule of secrecy in the proceedings of the United States Senate, except perhaps when our international relations are being considered. The people's business should be conducted in the open.

PATRIOTISM ABOVE PARTY FEALTY.

If elected to the United States Senate, I will never question the source from which any proposed law manates. I will have but one test to apply to every law, to-wit, what tendency will it have to maintain or destroy equality of opportunity for the many of this country in the long run. If it will tend to maintain such equality of opportunity, I will favor it, and if it will tend the other way, I will oppose it.

I believe in the humanization of social and industrial relations. By this I mean the enactment of legislation designed to promote the social and industrial welfare of working people. I shall therefore support with all the energy I possess, laws proposed to abolish child labor and convict labor entering into competition with free adult labor, the exclusion of Asiatics, and the limitation of immigration to what the country is able to safely assimilate without detriment to those already here. I shall vote and work for all measures proposed to elevate and protect the toiling masses.

Theodore Roosevelt's Strong Declaration for Heney

"New York, August 28.

"Francis J. Heney, San Francisco, Cal.:

"I thank you for your message announcing your nomination for United States Senator by the Progressives.

"I most earnestly hope that not only the Progressives of California, but all good citizens, no matter to what party they may belong, will join in supporting you, just as I hope they will join in suporting Hiram Johnson.

"Exactly as it would be an encouragement to believers in honest and efficient government everywhere to have Hiram Johnson re-elected Governor of California, so would it be of the utmost consequence to all people, from New York to Texas, from Oregon to Florida, to have you in the United States Senate.

"I speak with a sincerity of conviction based upon full knowledge, for when I was President and you served under me, I had exceptional opportunity to know you and your ability and character and peculiar fitness for the public service.

"You took charge of the most important, most difficult and most dangerous suits that we carried on during my administration. Political, financial and social crookedness were arrayed against you.

"Your great ability, your indomitable courage and entire disinterestedness enable you to trimuph; you have stood like a rock against all forms of lawlessness, violence and corruption; you championed in their entirety the principles laid down in the Progressive platform of 1912, which platform embodies with sanity and vision the only principles in accordance with which we shall be able permanently to handle this government, alike from the standpoint of our political, economic and moral conditions within our borders and from the standpoint of conserving our rights and performing our duties in the face of the other nations of the world.

"I wish you all success."

THE REVOLUTIONARY WORK OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

It Has Rid the State of Waste and Graft; It Has Established System and Efficiency in Public Business

IMMEDIATELY after his inauguration Governor Johnson began to establish in the government of the State the same standards of efficiency and economy that are used in high-efficiency private corporations.

Under the old political regime the business of the Stat,e amounting to many millions of dollars a year, had been handled without any centralized control or responsibility, and the inevitable result was inefficiency, waste and dishonesty.

The Board of Control was created. It stands in the place of a board of directors. It was vested with practically plenary power over the business and financial affairs of the State.

It has rid the State of waste, favoritism and dishonesty. It has built up a system of business management such as no other state has had. By paring down extravagance, by the dismissal of dishonest officials, by the elimination of all graft and by the substitution of efficient business methods for lax management the Board of Control has, and is, making an annual saving to the State of $1,500,000.

CONDITIONS WERE STARTLING.

All departments and institutions of the State where reckless management and dishonssty prevailed have been thoroughly cleansed and put upon a rigid business basis. The general conditions uncovered were startling.

It was found that in the 25 years before Governor Johnson $205,000,000 had been spent to maintain State institutions and departments without a single audit of the accounts.

The reason was diclosed when eighteen public officials confessed their personal dishonesty and were forced to put back the grafted funds into the State treasury.

The law governing the awarding of State contracts had been ignored. Hundreds of reputable business firms had refused to do business with the State. Rings of dishonest contractors controlled a number of State institutions and departments, and practically dictated the expenditure of millions of dollars.

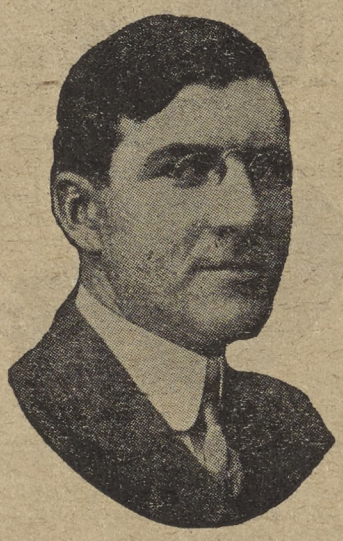
The State was defrauded by the delivery of inferior goods, including food unfit for the patients of State hospitals, School children were charged double for their text-books. Money voted by the legislature for one purpose was diverted improperly and illegally.

All appropriations had been made by the legislature on the log-rolling basis without reference to the comparative needs of institutions or departments.

Under Governor Johnson all appropriations are made upon a scientific budget basis, and the log-rolling has ceased. All institutions and departments receive adequate funds regardless of the politics of the legislators who present the bills.

SOUND BUSINESS METHODS.

A uniform system of accounting has been installed. Accounts of every branch of the State government are regularly audited by expert accountants.



JOHN FRANCIS NEYLAN
President State Board of Control

Every dollar spent has been properly accounted for. All reputable business firms stand on an absolute equality and receive a fair deal in competition for contracts. All goods are checked and tested by experts.

Every ring of dishonest contractors has been broken. Every dishonest official has been dismissed.

California's institutions have been modernized by the erection of suitable buildings to relieve crowded and disgraceful conditions.

First quality goods are purchased today for less than was formerly paid for inferior goods. Every claim against the State is subjected to proper scrutiny and audit. Fraud, waste and extravagance have been stopped.

The text-books alone indicate the change. Within six months from the day the State Printing Office was taken over by the present administration the price of text-books was reduced 42 per cent. This excess had been formerly charged to the parents of school children.

FRAUD AND WASTE STOPPED.

In eighteen months the Board of Control made deductions and corrections in claims in the sum of $189,199.25. It rejected improper claims to the amount of $101,319.20. It blocked $70,000 worth of fraudulent claims against the State Printing office alone.

In the maintenance of the State hospitals the annual saving has been $241,474.56 and in the normal schools, $49,612.46 per year.

By judicious investment of school funds in bonds the interest account of this fund, which had formerly been victimized by machine politicians, has been benefited more than $100,000 a year.

With all the large expenditures to modernize the State institutions the RECORD SHOWS THAT THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION HAS MET THE GREATEST GROWTH IN THE HISTORY OF THE STATE WITH THE SMALLEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS.

The percentage of increase each two years prior to Johnson was 20.7 per cent. Under Johnson the increase has been only 15.6 per cent.

And in the past four years every dollar of increase has fallen upon the public utility corporations and transportation companies who have not been able to shift the burden to the people because they could only do it by raising their rates, and the Railroad Commission has not only not allowed a raise of rates, but has decreased rates to the extent of $6,000,000 a year.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SAN FRANCISCO WATER FRONT

By JAMES J. DWYER,
President San Francisco Harbor Commission.

An ignorant or misguided candidate for the governorship, traveling throughout the State is stating that the Board of Harbor Commissioners of San Francisco is sepnding a portion of the nine million dollar bond issue for the paying of salaries, etc. This is absolutely untrue. Besides taking care of the interest on previous bonded indebtedness and providing for a redemption fund therefor, as well as paying the interest on the present nine million dollar bonds, the Harbor Commission has during this present year alone constructed new improvements amounting to more than $250,000, and paid for the same out of the current receipts of the harbor.

In addition to this, the water front is kept in first class repair. The repairs also are paid for out of the current receipts.

JAMES J. DWYER

Concerning the harbor bonds referred to, the interest and the redemption of the bonds is taken care of by the receipts of the harbor itself; therefore, there is no direct or indirect tax upon the taxpayers in this State.

It has been conservatively estimated that if the water front of San Francisco was privately owned it would pay dividends on a valuation of two hundred and fifty million dollars.

Every year commerce from the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys finds its way into San Franciso Bay to the extent of about sixty million dollars. So that when those who are advocating the transfer of the San Francisco water front to the City of San Francisco to control, undoubtedly have not stopped to reckon the value the water front is to the State; and it is the opinion of those best acquainted with the assets of the harbor that the State of California will never give away such a great asset.

Ex-Mayor Taylor and J. H. Dumbrell Declare for Johnson

Edward Robeson Taylor, former mayor of San Francisco, dean of the Hastings Law College, and one of the leading Wilson Democrats of California, has issued a statement declaring his support of Governor Hiram W. Johnson for re-election, his belief that national issues have nothing to do with the State campaign, and his political devotion to Wilson and Johnson because they have "kept their promises to the people to the very letter."

This is his statement:

"Governor Johnson should be re-elected. Not to re-elect him would be a proclamation to the world that we were prepared to go back to the condition of things which existed in this State at the time of his election. And indeed I have no doubt that Fredericks, who will be elected if Johnson is not, will be quite ready to take the backward step. Not alone has Johnson's administration been along humanitarian lines, but it has been along business lies as well; and on both grounds the Governor has won the right to public appreciation which can only be made manifest by his re-election.

"In this campaign we have nothing whatever to do with the tariff, or with any other national question. It is a campaign in which State policies are alone involved; and so far as they are concerened the sole question to consider is whether Johnson has so served the people as to deserve re-election. That he has done so all dispassionate men and women must concede.

"There is a great similarity in President Wilson and Governor Johnson in this, that each, after election, kept his promises to the people to the very letter. That is one reason for my devotion to the former and it is why I am now supporting the latter. It is for these reasons that Democrat as I am, I am for Johnson up to the hilt, and the people of this State should see to it that they re-elect him."

John H. Dumbrell, foreman of the late Dumbrell Grand Jury, one of the leading merchants of the Western Addition, who is president of the Young Republican Clubs of San Francisco, and one of the wheel horses in the campaign to nominate Francis V. Keesling, declares that, from this time until the general election, he will actively support Governor Hiram W. Johnson. Mr. Dumbrell today made the following statement:

August 28, 1914.

I am a Republican, have always been a Republican, and will continue to be a Republicon. I supported Francis V. Keesling, my personal friend, with all my strength, and I regret that the Republican voters outside of San Francisco did not give him the loyal support that was promised to him. The intrusion of Captain Fredericks into the campaign, after he had publicly stated that he would not be a candidate, was, in my opinion, unfair.

I will not support Captain Fredericks for Governor. Now that the primary is past, I shall do all in my power to bring about the re-election of Governor Johnson; and I think that the true supporters of Francis V. Keesling, who gave him such a large majority in San Francisco, ought to do the same.

JOHN H. DUMBRELL.

THE WORK OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY COMMISSION

APPLYING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW AND BUSINESS EFFICIENCY TO A GREAT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE

By HON. CHAS. D. BLANEY,

Chairman of the California Highway Commission.

SOME amazing assertions have been made in the heat of the present political campaign regarding the California State Highway.

These falsehoods are to the effect that the California Highway Commission is doing politics. Hundreds of supervisors and thousands of others will testify from their personal investigations that the charge is without foundation.

From the beginning the State Highway fund has been handled strictly as a trust and on a business efficiency basis.

The Highway Commission's plan of organization has been passed upon by one of the largest American firms of public accountants and efficiency experts, and they have pronounced it the equal of that of any private corporation.

All appointments on the State Highway work have been made at all times solely upon the applicant's experience and fitness for his job. Each applicant signs an application for employment giving complete data as to his training and reference to every employer in the preceding ten years; he furnishes also additional references as to physical fitness and moral character. Vacancies are filled from these applications, and wherever possible promotion is made from the next lower position, building up an esprit de corps which prevails in evecy section of the highway construction. This method was established before the days of civil service in California's state government. State civil service was in fact pioneered by the California Highway Commission. The system worked out by Highway Engineer A. B. Fletcher as part of our organization in regard to employment was followed in a large measure as a basis of the State Civil Service Commission. It was adopted as a model by the city government of Sacramento.

If it had ever been the intention to build a political machine, it is obvious that the present system of letting contracts would not be followed. Of 106 contracts under way or completed on August 15, 1914, 99 have been let to lowest bidders below the engineer's estimates, and only seven have been undertaken on a day labor basis. If the Commission had the slightest thought of doing politics, as has been insinuated, the reverse would have been the rule, and thousands of men would have been placed on the pay roll of the State, instead of in the employment of the contractors, and with resulting inefficiency and high expense. So much for this absurd talk of "doing politics."

It is also charged that there has been nothing accomplished—and this from candidates who have been constantly riding over hundreds of miles of State Highway and know better.

The Highway Commission, with the help of county officials, bankers and other patriotic citizens, and in spite of delays in financing due to world-wide conditions, has planned, in accordance with the mandates of the Highway Act, for the construction of about 2700 miles of State Highway, of which 1300 miles are main trunk lines. In doing this the Commissioners personally traveled more than 9000 miles of direct and alternative lines for trunk roads or laterals.

It has completed or placed under construction work aggregating more than $7,500,000 and covering more than 800 miles. Additional work now being advertised or going through the legal formality required to let contracts, aggregates expenditures of a1,500,000 and covers approximately 190 miles. This accounts for the most expensive construction in the regions of large traffic, and yet takes no account of completed surveys of 900 miles additional, on which plans and estimates are now in progress.

The disbursements of the California Highway Commission in this work are now approximately $600,000 a month, and are constantly increasing each month. The California Highway Commission is now handling and has under active construction many times more miles of highway work than had been handled by commissions in other states where appropriations are much larger and with greater population than California.

Still more than has been accomplished would have been completed at this time had not the sale of highway bonds at par on the open market stopped in October, 1912. At that time there had been sold $2,105,000, when suddenly all sales ceased because of a depression affecting low rate bonds the world over. The situation was critcal. The Commission must disband and discharge its forces or some way must be found to finance the work. We asked the counties to do what the state could not do, and make possible the sale of the highway bonds, so that the work could proceed.

After thorough investigation by the county authorities, supervisors, county surveyors and various road committees of the type of road and manner of construction of the State Highway nearest them, after riding over the completed sections and seeing that the traffic had increased six or seven times in some cases over former conditions; after noting the increased number of settlers and the new public and private improvements all along these highways, 35 counties of the state virtually approved and adopted a vote of confidence in the methods and construction of the Highway Commission by subscribing for and actually purchasing $8,440,000 worth of bonds up to this time, and tentatively subscribing for $2,000,000 additional.

The Commission early adopted and has steadfastly adhered to the plan of serving the entire State of California, and not merely a small section. It has come into personal touch with every county in the state. Under this plan work is now proceeding at a rapid rate, and it will be continued until every county in California is tied with every other county, as directed by the State Highway Act.

The members of the Highway Commission were appointed by Governor Johnson and took their positions with the absolute instruction from him that the largest appropriation ever made by the state should be handled with all the efficiency and expedition of the largest private corporation, and with absolute justice to all the counties of the State of California, and the results achieved would have been impossiblye without his unfailing co-operation. They, are proceeding on that line, and all over this state have the co-operation and support of business men and women regardless of party politics.

By HON. CHAS. F. STERN.

Member of the California Highway Commission.

THE Republican Central Committee, through the chairman of its executive committee, has issued a statement charging the California Highway organization with gross extravagance, in that its payroll exceeds $43,000 per month, and with being used as a political machine.

That both charges are false is a matter of public record.

The argument in relation to the cost of this work reduces to an absurdity, to-wit:

"The highway work costs $43,000 a month, therefore it is recklessly extravagant. But the payroll of the United States Steel Corporation is probably in excess of $430,000 a month, therefore the United States Steel Corporation is ten times as incompetent and extravagant. The "overhead" cost of the Panama Canal is possibly in excess of $4,300,000 a month, ergo the administration of the Panama Canal is one hundred times as extravagant and incompetent as the California Highway administration."

Perfectly simple, isn't it?

Up to October 6th we had 1,020.35 miles of road completed or under construction, and surveys completed on approximately 2,000 miles.

During the month of September our purchasing department delivered to the work 50,700 barrels of cement, 63,200 tons of sand and gravel, 100 cars of road oil, reinforcing steel, lumber, etc. This means an average of 68 cars of material a day were purchased and moved during a period of car shortage and without an instant's delay to the work.

Our expenditures for the month were in excess of $600,000.

The point of the whole matter is perfectly plain to a seventh grade school boy, namely, that the test of the cost of any job is not the expense of that job as a lump sum, but the expenditure on the job in proportion to the things accomplished.

We operate a purchasing department and supply to contractors all the material that goes into the road. It costs us tens of thousands; it saves to the job hundreds of thousands by quantity purchasing, and insures to the job honest material honestly applied. It runs up our "overhead"—it is a unique feature of this character of work—but it justifies itself.

We do our own auditing and disbursing—and charge our "overhead" with the cost thereof. It is an unusual expense for this character of a job—but it gets results in a way that saves us money.

Our captious critic comments on the proportion of engineers to draftsmen.

In the beginning the work was all engineering—there had to be surveys before there could be any drafting. And today our surveys and engineering are a thousand miles ahead of our construction.

When this job is completed the overhead cost—and in this I include engineering, purchasing, auditing and disbursing, salaries and everything else that does not actually go into road construction itself—will not exceed 10 per cent. Will the gentleman find us any instance of private or corporate management of a similar enterprise that can show as comprehensive and economical administration?

The charge that our organization constitutes a political machine, that our engineers are out tacking up political signs, etc., and the rest of that rot, is merely a contemptible, malicious lie. Ninety-nine per cent of our organization is under civil service; and this commission co-operated to make it so. The three members of the commission are Progressives, the balance of the organization was hired without reference to their political views, and will be dismissed the same way if they fail to fill the job.

The poison bureau which has disseminated these attacks had had its agents gum-shoeing through the office of the California Highway Commission. It isn't necessary, gentlemen—come in front way. Our offices, our books or organization and our activities are open for the most microscopic inspection; our chief accountants are at your disposal. We will give you every possible assistance in your investigation and thank you if you can discover any department that is not turning out 100 per cent efficiency at the minimum of cost.

Exposure of Curtin's Faked and Juggled Figures

DURING the primary campaign certain candidates for high public office who knew little about the State government and practically nothing about the State's revenues or finances, indulged in many misstatements regarding the appropriations made by Governor Johnson as compared to those made by his predecessor.

One favorite yarn that was manufactured out of whole cloth was to the effect that Johnson had increased the State expenditures over the Gillett expenditures by $25,000,000.

Another story was to the effect that he had increased the expenditures by $14,000,000; still another was to the effect that he had doubled the amount of expenditures under Gillett.

Now comes the latest misstatement by Mr. Curtin:

Mr. Curtain was paid $10,500 for work that he was alleged to have done on constitutional amendment No. 1—the revenue and taxation amendment—and if he knew anything at all abut the tax amendment, he knows that when he stated that Governor Johnson had doubled the taxation of 1910, he stated what was absolutely untrue. Under the old ad valorem tax system, the general tax levy bill only provided for the ad valorem tax on general property. It did not provide for the 3-cent university tax, inheritance taxes, delinquent corporation taxes, poll tax, or any taxes of that character. By simply ignoring the several million dollars levied from these sources each year, prior to 1910, they attempt to institute the comparison with the Johnson tax levy bill. The new tax system went into effect in 1910, and since that time, under the law, all of the taxes are provided for in the general tax levy bill. By the simple expedient of not charging up against Gillett approximately four million and a half or five million dollars derived from the three cent university tax, inheritance taxes and the other taxes named, during that period, and charging up these same taxes to the Johnson administration, they arrived at the startling comparison.

For months past the opponents of the present administration have used every conceivable kind of manufactured and faked figures to try and cloud the fact that the increase in appropriations under Johnson has been the smallest percentage of increase in the history of the State. The State Controller's records show that the increase prior to Johnson was 27 per cent two years, while under Johnson it was 15.6 per cent each two years, and every cent of this increase is charged to public utnlities and transportation companies.

PRISON REFORM UNDER GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S REGIME

INTELLIGENT AND HUMANE MANAGEMENT THAT RECLAIMS AND EDUCATIONAL METHODS THAT TEACH HEALTH, DECENCY AND INDUSTRY

By WARDEN JAMES JOHNSTON,

of San Quentin State Prison.

IT IS well to have prison reform and to do all that we can for the unfortunate, the erring and the sinful. But it is more important to prevent the disgrace, the shame and the suffering in the first place.

Just as the modern school of medicine devotes more and more time to destroying the germs which make disease instead of letting unhygienic conditions produce illness and then applying medicines, so must the philanthropist, the publicist, the official, the humanitarian and the industrial captain act as social physicians and lay a hand to the work of ameliorating the conditions which in many cases contribute to crime.

The crime problem is an off-shoot of the bigger social and economic problems and, that being the case, the social and economic legislation recently enacted will in time work to the very root of crime causes. But while striving to prevent crime, what shall we do with the man who has already committed it? Shall we treat him in a manner calculated to drive him to more crime or shall we aim to make him his better self and restore him to society a better man?

There is the prison problem—to conduct a prison so that it will reduce crime instead of being one of its causes.

CALIFORNIA TO THE FOREFRONT.

Today, the California prisons—San Quentin and Folsom—are well to the fore front in efforts to reclaim the individual and protect society. In all humanitarian measures, in provision for be ter sanitation, in protection of health of inmates and in the creation of educational opportunities, the Board of Prison Directors and the Wardens have had the whole-hearted and forceful backing of Governor Johnson.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* There is the Prison Problem—to conduct a *
* prison so that it will reduce crime instead of *
* being one of its causes. *
* *

During the past three years, indignities, crulties and middle age barbarities previously thought neccessary in handling prisoners have been abolished. Punishments, such as the use of the "hooks," "doors" and "straightjacket" have been stopped. All men are given a chance to be good and make good. At the same time necessary prison discipline is maintained by reasonable rule.

New cell buildings, each cell equipped with running water, flush toilet, electric light and ventilator have been completed and are now in use at San Quentin and the same type of building is now nearing completion at Folsom.

Bathing facilities and ventilating system have been provided at Folsom. A model dairy barn has been constructed and the herd developed and the farm cultivated and extended in every direction, thus providing healthful outdoor labor for the men.

The snaky striped uniforms, dispiriting and degrading, have given way to suits of cadet gray cassimere, in which the men not only look better but feel better.

HEALTH MEASURES.

Generally speaking, men arriving at prison are in poor health—run down, nervous, exhausted, ill-nourished, showing in many ways the effects of irresolute, intemperate and irregular living. Every newcomer receives a physical examination. Defects are noted and corrected by operation or medical attention as the case may require. Special attention is given to tuberculars, the quarters for their care being a solarium or open air pavilion where they live and sleep out doors. Those with blood infections are isolated from othr patients and given best known and effective remedies until cured. Users of drugs and narcotics are given a treatment which is humane, beneficial and efficient. Complaints of poor vision are handled by the oculist and glasses are provided whenever necessary. Examinations show that 91% of the men received have poor teeth and require attention. The establishment of a dental department in the prisons was a progrsssive step in line with the humanities.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* Today the California prisons—San Quentin *
* and Folsom—are well to the forefront in ef- *
* forts to reclaim the individual and protect so- *
* ciety. *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

The Educational Director examines the men as carefully and as thoroughly as does the physician, oculist and dentist, in order to get their mental measures and moral status. If the man is illiterate, he is assigned to school. Young men get half

JAMES JOHNSTON.

day at work and half day at school. Men of more mature years are placed in night schools. Those who have already had the benefit of grammar grades or high school training are encouraged to take correspondence courses. In the short time that this opportunity for education has been available to the inmates at San Quentin, 578 have enrolled for courses in Spanish, English, Commercial Arithmetic, Shop Arithmetic, General Agriculture, Alfalfa, Dairying, Poultry and Swine Husbandry. Supplemental classes have been organized to develop this practical sort of education. In addition to the hundreds who do their full day's work and are ambitious and energetic enough to spend their evenings on correspondence lessons there are over 100 young men assigned to the day school and 81 middle aged men getting night school training.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* During the past three years, indignities, *
* cruelties, and middle-age barbarities previously *
* thought necessary in handling prisoners have *
* been abolished. *
* *

INDUSTRIES.

California is ahead of most States in the handling of the prison labor problem and we are making progress in the development of industries which, while occupying time to be served in prison, fit the men for work at which they can find employment when released. **For the progress we are making in this State, in the solving of the prison labor question, the credit, all the credit, is due Governor Johnson.** His foresight say the necessity for training men at employments at which they might work after release and with his usual energy and great courage he put through the Legislation that has since enabled us to start manufacturing on what is known as the State Use Plan. Under the State Use System, articles are manufactured for the use of other State institutions. At the present time are making shoes, clothing, tinware, beds, and furniture, chairs, tables, rockers, dressers, settees, desks, filing cabinets, etc. These articles are used in the hospitals, homes and reformatories. Nothing is sold in the open market. Thus, we get all the advantages that such a system affords and which is so essential in providing trade training and at the same time protecting free labor from unfair competition.

In addition to the jute mill, shoe, clothing and furniture factories, we operate a foundry and machine shop, tinning, roofing, carpenter, plumbing and paint shops, electric station, ice-making and cold storage plant, laundry, print and book bindery for our own work.

About one hundred men work on the farm and several hundred on construction work. The road work is done on the honor system. The men work under the supervision of the Road Boss. Armed guards are not present.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* We are not making things easy for men in *
* prisons, but we are endeavoring to make *
* things better for them. *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

San Quentin is the State's largest institution with the greatest number of inmates to look after, consequently the activities necessary to keep the institution going, provide plenty of work from the ranks of capable prisoners as cooks, waiters, butchers, bakers, barbers and teamsters. Office men, bookkeepers and stenographers find ample opportunity for exercise of their talents in the various offices, receiving and shipping departments and commissary.

REHABILITATION.

We are not making things easy for men in the prisons but we are endeavoring to make things better for them. We are trying to make every man who comes under our charge understand that the violator of the law is an obstructor in the way of social progress and that he cannot offend with impunity; that every human being enjoying the rights of liberty is accountable for his conduct and that he owes it to himself, his family and his fellow beings to make the best effort of which he is capable towards self support; that he must respect the personal and property rights of others.

We are trying to teach these things by incentive, enrouragement and example, and while the lesson is being learned by the offender our thoughts and energies are given to the restoration of his health, the advancement of his education, the building of his character and preparation for his return to society as a law-abiding citizen—in short, we are exerting the whole power of the State to make him better because of his experience, not worse, and trying to make the betterment, all sided—physical, mental, moral.

ESHLEMAN CHALLENGES FREDERICKS

(By JOHN W. ESHLEMAN.)

"The most ridiculous charge being made against the Johnson administration is that it is responsible for the present financial stringency and hard times," said Eshleman.

"Every financier knows that the withdrawal of capital made necessary by the Balkan war started the financial stringency that is still upon us. A great portion of the capital invested in California comes from Europe.

'On top of this has come the great European war, and to it is directly attributable the impossibility of securing foreign capital to invest in California.

"This portion of his campaign is not worthy a schoolboy. It sounds as though he were joking. Does he contend that his election will stop the war in Europe, or does he suggest that Governor Johnson has started that great conflict? It seems to me that the people are tired of such bunk.

"On the question of whether or not capital fears this State, would you rather take the word of Fredericks, who wants to capitalize hard times to get votes, or of leaders of finance like John A. Britton, John Hays Hammond and I. W. Hellman, who say that financial conditions are better in California than anywhere else?

"Instead of keeping capital out of this State, the Railroad Commission has been directly responsible for bringing great quantities of capital into this State. The honest business men admit this.

"I defy the Republican and Democratic candidates for governor to interview, at random, ten business men and tell in their speeches what these business men say concerning the Railroad Commission and this administration's hurting business."

?

EUSTICE CULLINAN, in S. F. Bulletin.

On the one side stand Johnson, Eshleman, and that whole group of stalwart men who redeemed California from the old tyranny and in three years made the State government free, democratic, honest and efficient.

On the other side, stand Fredericks, Otis, De Young, and the group of corporation bosses who represent all the political evils from which California has been rescued.

Which group kicked the railroad out of politics, and gave us the initiative, the referendum, the recall, equal suffrage, civil service, workman's compensation, the eight-hour law for women, the Board of Control, the Public Utilities Act, and all those progressive measures which Fredericks and the Republican platform so extravangtly admire at this late day?

Which group can be best trusted to preserve the good work of the Johnson administration in its integrity?

If the Republican party, rather than Governor Johnson, did these notable things, why did not the Republican party do them years ago when the men who are Frederick's political godfathers were in control at Sacramento?

The Deadly Parallel

A Comparison Which Will Help You Form a Judgment.

From the Los Angeles Tribune.

OBSERVE the character of the men who wrote the various party platforms. Examine their past records, and by their performances determine which plaform is entitled to public confidence. Just as Satan can quote Scripture for his purpose, so the practical politician can write glib platform sentences that his own past record condemns as insincere and hypocritical.

Two of the plaforms written at Sacramento have a special significance in this respect. One was written by John Eshleman and the other by Milton Schmitt of San Francisco. The first is the platform upon which Governor Johnson is a candidate for re-election; the other the platform behind which the old gang is seeking to sneak back into power with Fredericks as their candidate.

Eshleman is the man who started the fight years ago to abolish race track gambling, and his measure, known as the Eshleman anti-race track gambling act, was fought by every gambler in the state. In the legislature of 1909 Milt Schmitt was regarded as the leader of the opposition to the anti-race track gambling bill.

Yet the same Schmitt-Fredericks platform had the nerve to refer to the anti-race track gambling bill as the accomplishment of "Republican leaders."

Eshleman's name is inseparably associated with the work of the Railroad Commission of this state, with the direct primary bill, with the initiative, referendum and recall and with every other great measure for which the Schmitt-Fredericks platform now seeks to swipe credit.

Schmitt's name is just as inseparably associated with opposition to these very measures. Hichborn's history shows that Schmitt voted against the direct primary, against the workmen's compensation act, against conservation, against civil service, against the blue sky law, against minimum wage for women and against the redlight abatement act.

Can the people of California be fooled by the Schmitt-Fredericks program of hypocrisy?

NO STATE TAXES PAID BY PROPERTY OWNERS.

Certain candidates for office are going about the State claiming that the State taxes have been increased under Governor Johnson's administration. In 1910 Constitutional Amendment No. 1 was adopted and since that time all State taxes have been paid by the public service corporations, such as railroads, express, gas, electric, telephone and telegraph companies who annually pay into the State Treasury a certain percentage of their earnings.

Since Governor Johnson took office **NOT ONE CENT OF STATE TAXES HAS BEEN PAID BY ANY PROPERTY OWNERS.** The only taxes paid by the citizens are the local county and city taxes and a small tax for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

Out of the taxes now paid by the corporations, which the citizens formerly paid themselves, the State has spent over six million dollars in support of schools and for free school books.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Agricultural Department of the State University was never given a sufficient appropriation by the Legislature to properly do its work and be of any substantial benefit to the farmers. Governor Johnson insisted that this appropriation be increased from $268,000 to $700,000 and the University has employed the most celebrated agriculturists in the country to advise the farmers in their work. A free correspondence course has been started with over 9,000 farmers as students. Four hundred thousand bulletins have been sent out dealing with subjects of interest to the farmer and in every way trying to assist him in the development of his land. It has been estimated by the University faculty that the treatment of hog cholera by experts sent out by the Agricultural School has meant the saving of $450,000 worth of hogs.

For Secretary of State

Mark Your Ballot for F. J. O'Brien, the Chico Editor.

For Secretary of State, and opposed to Jordan this year, is F. J. O'Brien, an editor and publisher. For five years past, as member and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School of Chico, and for over two years past as secretary of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission of the State of California, the commission that controls the $5,000,000 raised by the State for the San Francisco Fair, he has a clean public record. O'Brien was chairman of the first Lincoln Roosevelt meeting that was held in Sacramento. He was thanked publicly by the Butte County Equal Suffrage League for editorial support of the suffrage amendment before its adoption in October, 1911. His candidacy has been twice indorsed by Typographical Union No. 667. He received over 50,000 Republican votes for nomination for the office of Secretary of State in 1910, and again over 50,000 Republican votes at the primary this year.

Through what Governor Johnson calls the chief hope of success of the crooked politician, namely, the short memory of the people, Jordan ran away ahead of the Republican nomination, while O'Brien, by a decisive vote, won the Progressive.

Indications are strong now that the issue is sharply drawn between these two candidates, that the people of this State will in November, like the little Dutch lady in the poster with the can of cleanser in one hand and a sharp stick in the other, swoop down on the Secretary of State's office and see that it, too, is thoroughly cleaned.

John D. Works, United States Senator from California and a registered Republican, has announced himself for the re-election of Governor Hiram W. Johnson. In a signed statement Senator Works made a vigorous attack on Fredericks as the representative of the reactionary wing of the Republican party, and declared:

"The best service we can render the Republican party in this crisis is to support Johnson, who stands for the principles progressive Republicans believe in."

Honest and Efficient

Surveyor-General Kingsbury Deserves Endorsement Upon His official Record.

Surveyor-General W. S. Kingsbury has settled three county boundary disputes during the past two years, all of which were technical in character. Yet some of those opposed to his re-election say that a technical knowledge of surveying is not necessary. General Kingsbury is the only candidate endorsed by any of the major parties for the office of surveyor-general who is a surveyor or a civil engineer.

In speaking of W. S. Kingsbury, who is a candidate to succeed himself as surveyor-general, the Sacramento Union said: "That the people of California have been robbed in the past is not to be gainsaid, but the robbers have not committed their crimes under the administration of Mr. Kingsbury. On the contrary, ever since he has been in the office of surveyor-general he has been working without special appropriation or extra help to get some kind of order from the chaos into which school land affairs of the State had been allowed to degenerate by his predecessors.

INVESTIGATION OF STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

Immediately atfer the Board of Control took office an investigation was made of the State Printing Office and it developed by testimony of the State Printer, under oath, that four supply firms furnished all the supplies for the State Printing Office and regularly paid the campaign expenses of the State Printer.

One order for school book paper was charged for at $62,000. The Board of Control rejected the paper and afterwards purchased the same paper for $41,000, clearly illustrating that there had been $21,000 dishonest profit in the transaction. All printing ink for fifteen years prior to the advent of the Board of Control was purchased at $2.50 per pound from two ink firms. The State Printing Office requires an enormous amount of printer's ink and in June, 1914, the Board of Control let a contract for this same printer's ink for 12 cents a pound.

Graft of this kind explains the reasons why school books for your children were so expensive.

The State Printer was forced to resign and a competent man put in his place. When Friend W. Richardson became State Printer he found a debt of $56,000 against the State Text Book Fund but by honest management he not only paid off this debt but cut the price of school books in half and at the end of one year had a credit cash balance of $162,000.

James A. Anderson, a life-long Democrat, a staunch supporter of President Wilson and a prominent member of the bar in Los Angeles, has announced that he will support Johnson and Eshleman.

In giving his reasons for this stand with the Progressives, Anderson says that the real fight in the gubernatorial campaign is between Johnson and Fredericks, that the real issue is between progress and reaction, and the reactionary element is marshaled behind Fredericks.

Anderson said:

"The real fight in the gubernatorial campaign is between Hiram W. Johnson and John D. Fredericks. The real issue is between progress and reaction and the reactionary element are marshaled solidly behind Mr. Fredericks. Regardless of party, every citizen who believes in progress should be openly aligned with Johnson and Eshleman.

Every citizen who thinks that a people which has freed itself from political thralldom should not again pass under the yoke will vote for Johnson and Eshleman."

John D. Fredericks wants to give the harbor of San Francisco to the municipality. The Board of Supervisors rejected the proposition several years ago. The taxpayers of San Francisco prefer to have the State issue the harbor bonds, so long as it is willing. Besides, the people of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys claim some interest in the harbor.

La Follette's Review of Knowland's Record

Senator Robert M. Follette, in his Weekly of September 26 last, reviews at length the shuffling, dodging, truckling Congressional record of our Jos. M. Knowland, and concludes his editorial excoriation in these hide-lifting words:

RETIRE KNOWLAND!

"And on such a record as this Knowland wants the people of California to send him to the United States Senate! One of the "Cannon faithful," a dependable supporter of all those congressional practices that serve to strengthen the control of the special interests over legislation demanded by the public, a representative who has misrepresented the progressive people of California. Knowland's voice is not found lifted in behalf of the people: his vote is found usually against the people—when he voted at all. Not often is a Congressman found with a record of dodging and evasion on important roll calls like Knowland's. On roll call after roll call he is found recorded "not voting," yet the evidence shows that he was THERE and sufficiently interested to introduce petitions or pension bills. His election to the Senate would be a blow at the interest of California and of the entire United States. For the good of the country Knowland should be retired from public service."

HERE'S YOUR TICKET.

Cut it out and take it with you to the Election Booth, to guide you when you mark your ballot.

United States Senator....FRANCIS J. HENEY
Governor.....HIRAM W. JOHNSON
(Incumbent.)
Lieutenant-Governor.....JOHN ESHLEMAN
Attorney-General.....U. S. WEBB
(Incumbent.)
Secretary of State.....F. J. O'BRIEN
State Controller JOHN F. CHAMBERS
(Incumbent.)
State Treasurer...FRIEND W. RICHARDSO
Surveyor-General.....W. S. KINGSBURY
(Incumbent.)

THE PLATFORM OF THE CALIFORNIA PROGRESSIVES

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 15, 1914, BY THE STATE CONVENTION AT SACRAMENTO

THE PROGRESSIVE party of California, represented by the State convention, assembled in Sacramento, September 15, 1914, hereby presents a brief record of some of the constructive achievemnts of the present Progressive State administration, a record which we believe entitles it to a continuance of the confidence and support of all progressive men and women in all parties.

We hereby declare its continued allegiance to the principles of the Progressive party as announced in the platform adopted by its national convention.

We affirm that the supreme duty of all government is the conservation of human rsources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice.

We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and manufacturer, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living.

We believe in the establishment of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of political pressure or improper business influence.

We urge the election of our Progressive candidates to Congress, and of **Francis J. Heney to the United States Senate,** not only because of his eminent qualifications personally for that office, but because he is an aggressive and able advocate of the national policies of the Progressive party.

Four years ago, when the present Governor and State administration took office, California was in the hands of special interests that had exploited the government of this State for improper private benefit. **Again the people of this State are menaced** by the same predatory interests attempting by subterfuge to regain control of the government and to break down that high degree of governmental efficiency which has distinguished the present administration.

The men representing those interests dare not go before the people upon the real issue.

The same interests, represented by the same leaders, who, in the past, opposed every forward step toward political and economic freedom and humanitarian legislation, are attempting to deceive

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* **The test of Good Faith in public officers and** *
* **party leaders is found not in their promises,** *
* **but in their performances.** *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

members of their party and the people generally by claiming credit for the enactment of the great Progressive measures which they have always opposed, and by making promises which they do not intend to fulfill.

The test of good faith in public officers and in party leaders is found not in their promises, but in their performances. We therefore invite the attention of the people of this State, regardless of party affiliation, to the records of all candidates and their sponsors who are now before the people.

We endorse the splendidly efficient, economical and enlightened administration of Governor Hiram W. Johnson. In four years it has advanced California from a condition of political thraldom to the first position among the States of the Union in governmental efficiency, social legislation and political independence. **The perpetuation of the policies and the consummation of the great work undertaken during his first term demand the re-election of Governor Johnson.**

We congratulate the people of California on the nomination of **John M. Eshleman for Lieutenant Governor** because of the efficient services rendered by him as president of the State Railroad Commission to all of the people of California and his demonstrated fitness for the high office for which he has been nominated.

We congratulate, also, the members of the Republican and Democratic parties upon the discernment with which, at the recent primary, they gave their party nominations to conspicuous members of the present State administration.

We take the fact that the Republican State titcket, with three exceptions, consists of members of the present State administration, and that the Democratic State ticket, with three exceptions, consists of members of the present State administration, to be **an indorsement of that administration by the rank and file of those parties.**

We believe that this indicates that the people of the State of California no longer will be led through blind partisanship to the selection of candidates for State offices.

Political parties exist for the purpose of securing efficient and honest government, to execute the will of the people, rather than to give office to partisans.

In State affairs there are no partisan issues.

Party issues are confined solely to questions of national policy.

The national parties are organized for the purpose of advocating certain national policies. They have no more to do with the administration of State governments than they have with the administration of county and municipal governments.

We therefore pledge the Progressive party in this State to the enactment of laws providing for the selection of State officials on a non-partisan basis.

Our opponents, too, concede by their conduct, the non-partisan character of State elections.

On occasions, such as the election of four years ago, and the election now before us, those politicians who formerly ruled California in the interest of a group of corporations, banded together, as though by a natural impulse, and with a singular accord, regardless of party label, to combat the candi-

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* **Popular government, on trial in Califonrnia,** *
* **as nowhere else on earth, is to be repudiated** *
* **or approved by the people of this State.** *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

dates who stand for political freedom and equality, for real economy of administration, for the conservation of human beings, and of the natural resources on the public domain, and for social legislation, such as has made so notable the present administration in California.

That party fealty which is so eloquently invoked to persuade good citizens to support evil men and evil measures has not sanctity to compel the politicians of the old system to stand by their party when they lose out.

The nomination of the Republican party is not a fetch nor of binding obligation to the special interests or the bosses when it is conferred by the Republican electors upon a candidate of the character of John M. Eshleman.

One of the principal issues in this campaign is the preservation of the direct primary.

Already the sponsors for the candidates opposing the present administration have begun a **concerted attack upon the direct primary law** and are openly advocating its repeal and a return to the convention system, under which in the past the bosses so easily controlled elections.

The record of the past four years in the government of this State is the platform of the Progressive party in California.

The present administration has revised and modernized the fiscal system of the State.

It has introduced honesty, order and economy, where dishonesty, disorder and extravagance formerely prevailed.

It has modernized the hospitals, the prisons, and all the State departments and institutions.

It has done away with special privilege.

It has unseated the private interest which ruled California with intolerable tyranny for so many years.

It has given the people the means by which they can preserve their political freedom and hold public officers responsible to the public will.

It has done the great work of the State Railroad Commission which justly reduced the rates of railroad, express, telephone, telegraph and other public utility companies by $6,000,000 a year, and has by its course so encouraged investors that in the past three years $371,000,000 of foreign and domestic capital has been invested in the securities of California public utilities.

The present administration has built hundreds of miles of well constructed highways, without waste and without scandal.

It has established civil service for employes of the State.

It enacted the alien land law.

It has developed the agricultural college of the State University so that it is of real utility to the farmers of California.

The noblest accomplishment, however, of the present administration has been that great body of legislation for women, for children, for labor, which has brought California into the forefront among the civilized nations of the earth.

Equal suffrage, the eight-hour law for women, workmen's compensation, the abolition of child-labor, free textbooks, the redlight abatement bill, the blue sky law, teachers' pensions, and measures of like character, were not party measures. They are the work of the men who compose the present administration. Those great measures, so new, so bitterly opposed, are safe for the next four years only in the hands of men whose belief in them has been well proven.

* *
* **We pledge the Progressive Party in this** *
* **State to the enactment of laws providing for** *
* **the selection of State officials on a non-parti-** *
* **san basis.** *
* *

The present administration of California can be trusted to protect the legislation which it has enacted and to enforce those laws with that intelligent interest so necessary to make the new legislation successful and popular in operation.

The people of the State, moreover, know enough of the character of Governor Johnson and his colleagues to feel sure that whenever experience shows that those laws ought to be amended they will be amended without hesitation and without trickery.

An astonishing phenomenon is the effrontery and hypocrisy with which our opponents, the disciples and defenders of the old system of politics and public morals, now rush forward clamoring that to them belongs the credit for the legislation which has proved so beneficial and so popular.

Until a few months ago these men, the candidates and their sponsors, who are seeking again to ride into power, were loud in their outcry against "freak legislation." **They sneered and jibed at all those laws designed to lighten the burdens of the many by abolishing the privilege of the few.** But now, with an amazing and amusing change of front, they claim that they enacted that legislation, that they gave to the state equal suffrage, workmen's compensation, the initiative, the referendum, the recall, the economy and efficiency of government wrought by the Board of Control, the public utilities act and the work of the Railroad Commission, and all the other accomplishments of the present administration.

Our main object in the future will be to preserve and perpetuate those great policies of political and social justice which have been established under the present administration.

The administration will complete its work by making state elections non-partisan; by favoring State and Federal laws, founded upon adequate investigation, for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations having for their purpose the lending of funds to farmers; by appropriate legislation in behalf of irrigation and reclamation in the Sacramento, San oJaquin and Imperial valleys, and elsewhere, as the need exists.

Shall the advances in social legislation, in the regulation of public utilities, in economy of administration and in governmental honesty and efficiency made by this administration be preserved and perpetuated?

Shall these great measures of political and social reform enacted by this administration be fairly administered by men and women in sympathy with them, or shall the people of the State, by electing our opponents, go back to those conditions of political and industrial bondage under which they so long suffered?

* *
* **Political parties exist for the purpose of** *
* **securing efficient and honest government, to** *
* **execute the will of the people, rather than to** *
* **give office to partisans.** *
* *

Shall government be impartially and honestly administered in the interest of the governer, or shall we again be exploited by an alliance between dishonest big business and political bosses?

These things must be decided by the people of the State of California, in this election.

Popular government, on trial here in California as nowhere else on earth, is to be repudiated or approved by the people of this State.

The people are asked by our opponents to repudiate this State government on the ground that blind partisanship shall be triumphant.

The Progressive party confidently leaves this issue with an enlightened people, believing that simply knowledge of the facts and the issues is necessary to insure victory for a just cause.

The Testimony of an Expert

Mr. Denis Donohoe, recognized financial expert, employed by the Hearst newspapers, who probably more than any other outsider, has been a close observer of the California Railroad Commission, has this to say of the commission in an article published in the San Francisco Examiner, under his signature, on July 7, 1914:

> **"Some idea of the amount of work accomplished by the Railroad Commission may be gleaned from the fact that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the commission rendered 859 formal written decisions and more than 2100 informal decisions, adjudications, etc. These facts really only tell a part of the story. Hearings in proceedings of one kind or another were held during the year in practically all the large cities of the State and in many of the smaller ones, and although the commissioners are constantly reiterating the urgent need of expedition in the presentation of evidence, many of the cases are of such intrinsic importance that four or even more hearings are required to bring out the necessary facts.**
>
> **"Considering the time spent on trains and stages, the record for the year is even more remarkable. It is probably no exaggeration to say that there is not another body of five men in the United States, equipped with judicial functions, that do one-quarter as much real work as our State Railroad Commission."**

Berkeley Daily Gazette Print